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M. E.

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494

STANDARD ATLAS OF HENDRICKS COUNTY INDIANA

INCLUDING

A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled by GEO. A. OGLE & CO. Chicago, Assisted in Record Work and Platting by JAMES A. DOWNARD, Abstractor, Danville.

Published BY

GEO. A. OGLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

134 VAN BUREN ST.

CHICAGO.

1901

1912451

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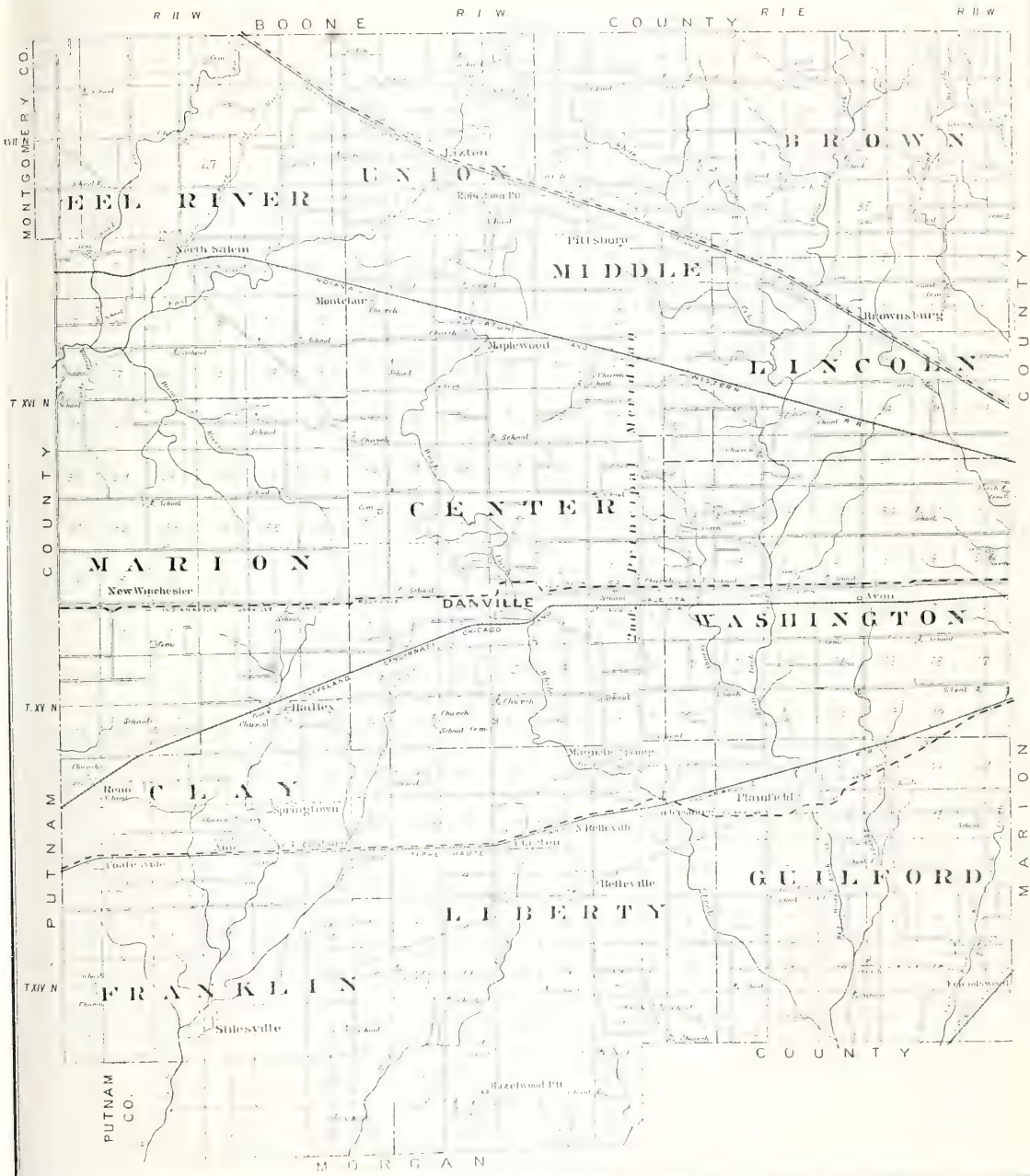
OUTLINE MAP OF HENDRICKS CO.

INDIANA

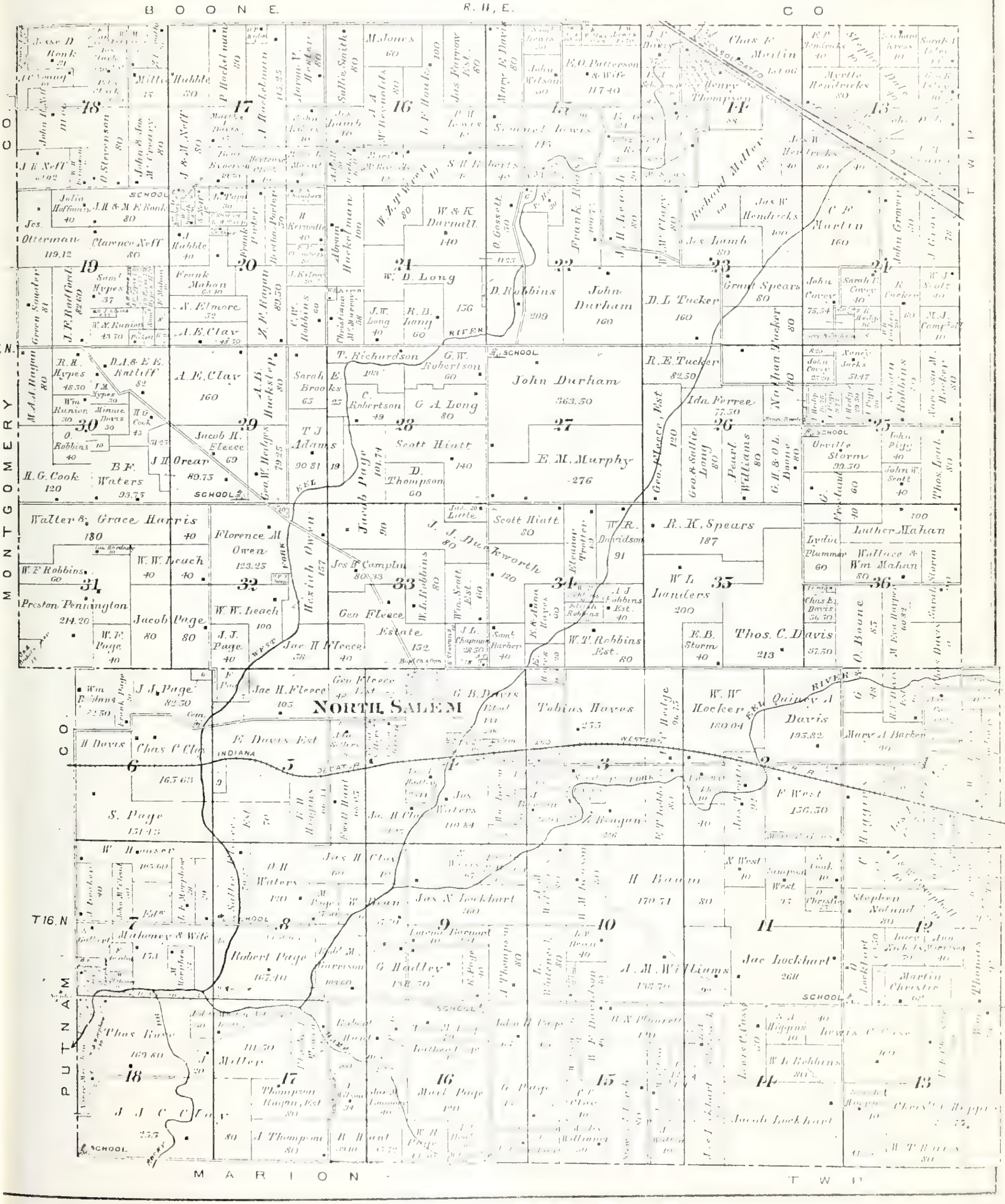
1904

Scale 1½ Inch Equal Mile



EEL RIVER

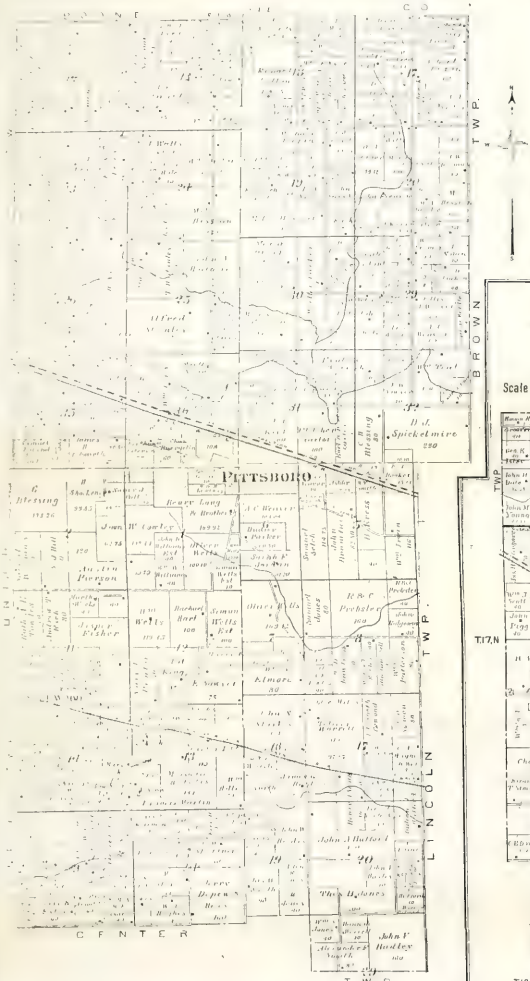
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile — Parts of Townships 16 & 17 North. Range II West. — of the 2nd Principal Meridian



MIDDLE

Parts of Townships 16 & 17 North — Ranges 1 East & 1 West, of the 2nd Principal Meridian

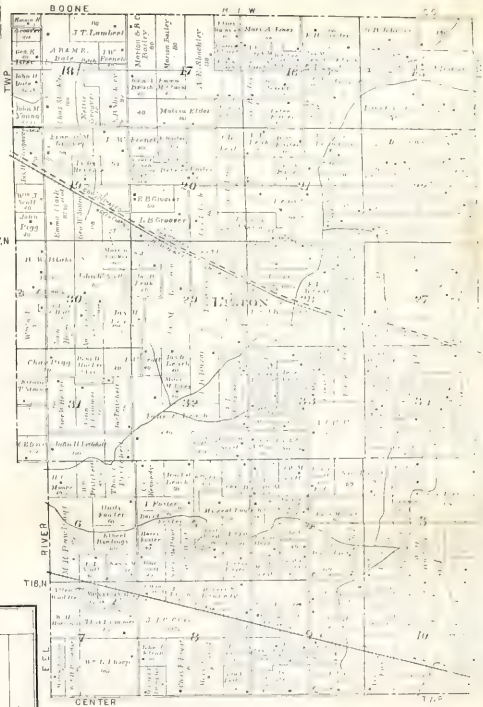
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

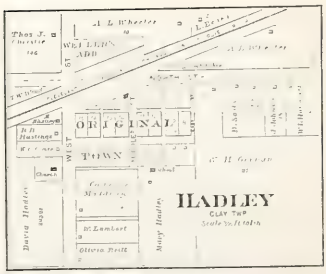


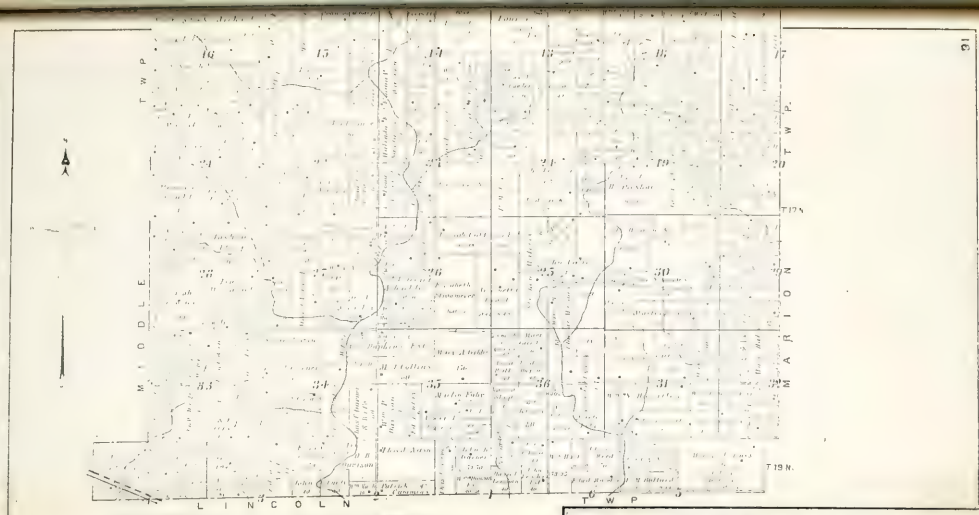
UNION

Parts of Townships 16 & 17 North. — Range 1 West, of the 2nd Principal Meridian

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.



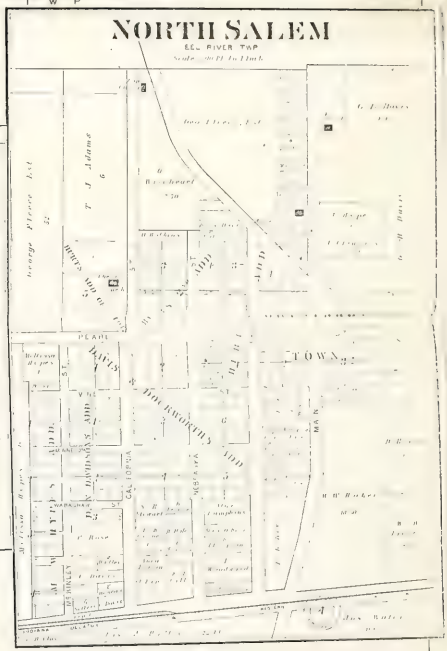




BROWN

Parts of Townships 16 & 17 North. Ranges I & II East of the 2nd Principal Meridian.

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



STILESVILLE

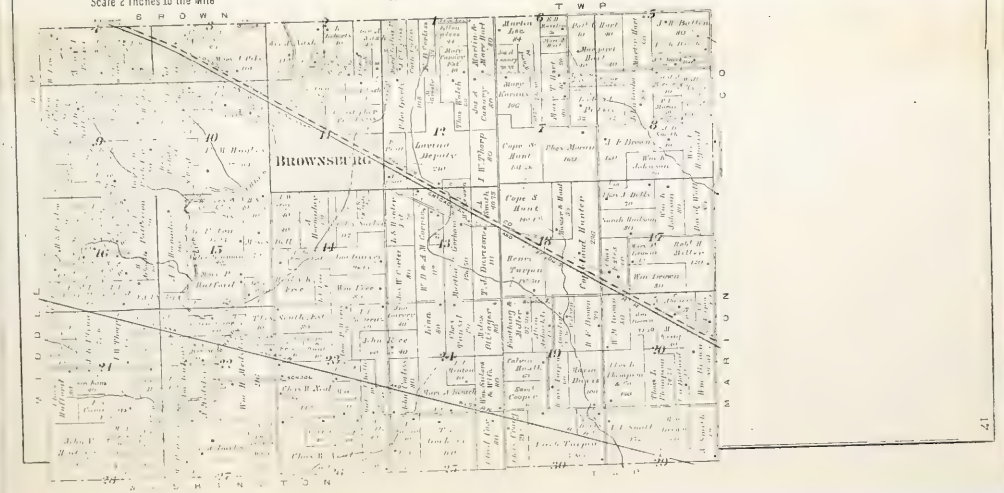
LOCATED IN FRANKLIN TWP

Scale 300 ft to 1 In.

LINCOLN

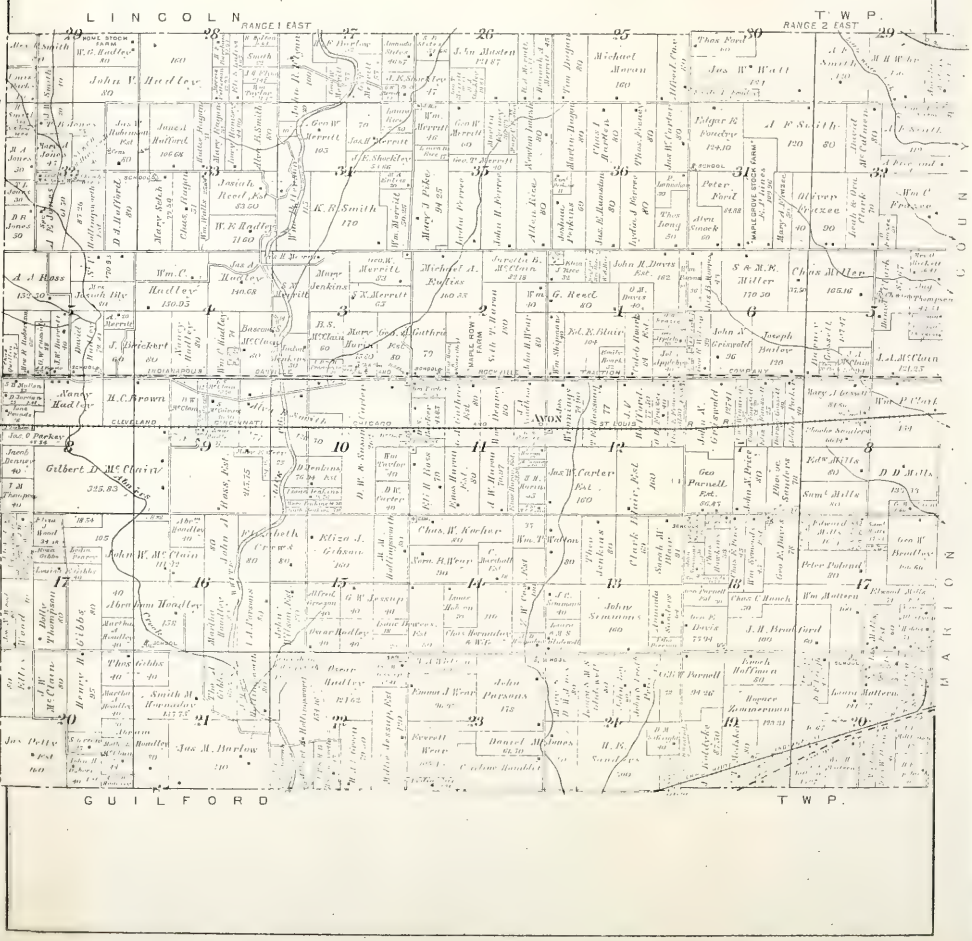
Part of Township 16 North. Ranges I & II East of the 2nd Principal Meridian

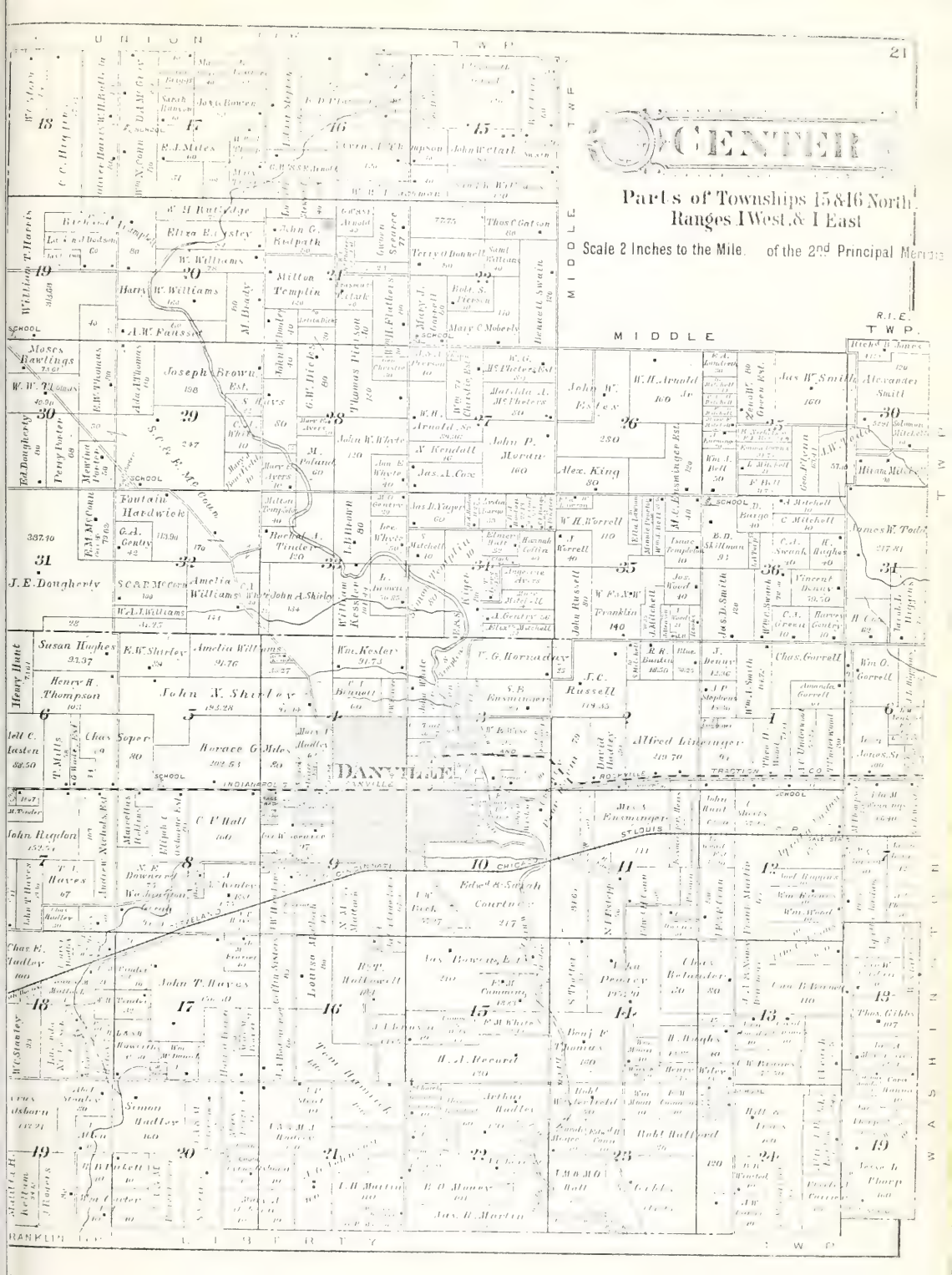
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile



WASHINGTON

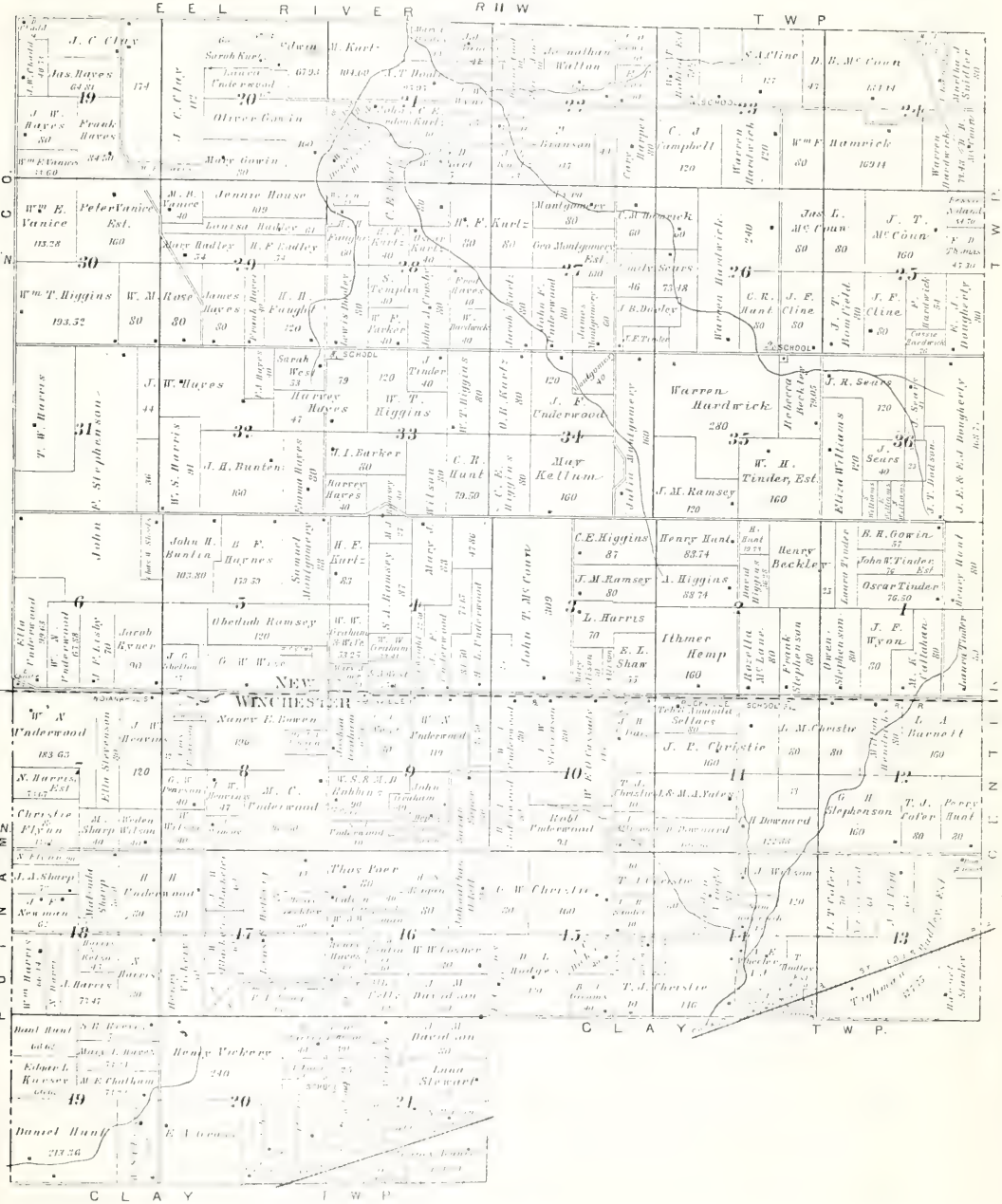
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile. Parts of Townships 15 & 16 North. Ranges I & II East of the 2nd Principal Meridian




CENTER
Parts of Townships 15 & 16 North
Ranges 1 West & 1 East
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.
of the 2nd Principal Meridian
UNION TWP.
MIDDLE TWP.
R.1.E.
DANVILLE
INDIANAPOLIS
ROCKVILLE
TRACTION
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
Edwd. R. Smith
Courthouse
Joseph Brown Est.
Milton Templin
Harris W. Williams
Eliza E. Lyster
John G. Redpath
Alexander Smith
Jas. W. Smith
Hiram Mitchell
Alex. King
John P. Moran
Franklin Hardwick
Susan Hughes
Henry H. Thompson
John N. Shirley
Horace G. Miles
Chas. Soper
Alfred Linzenmyer
J. C. Russell
Chas. Gorrell
Wm. O. Gorrell
Chas. W. Hadley
John T. Hayes
Simon Hadley
Arthur Hadley
Robt. Hatford
Jas. H. Martin
Thos. Gibbs
Jesse B. Thorp
FRANKLIN TWP.
LIGHT TWP.
WASHINGTON TWP.

MARION

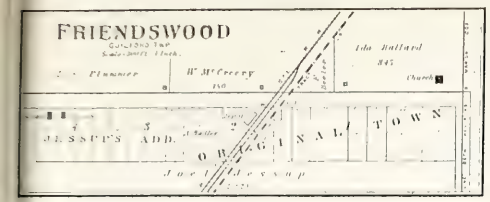
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile — Parts of Townships 15 & 16 North. Range 11 West. — of the 2nd Principal Meridian

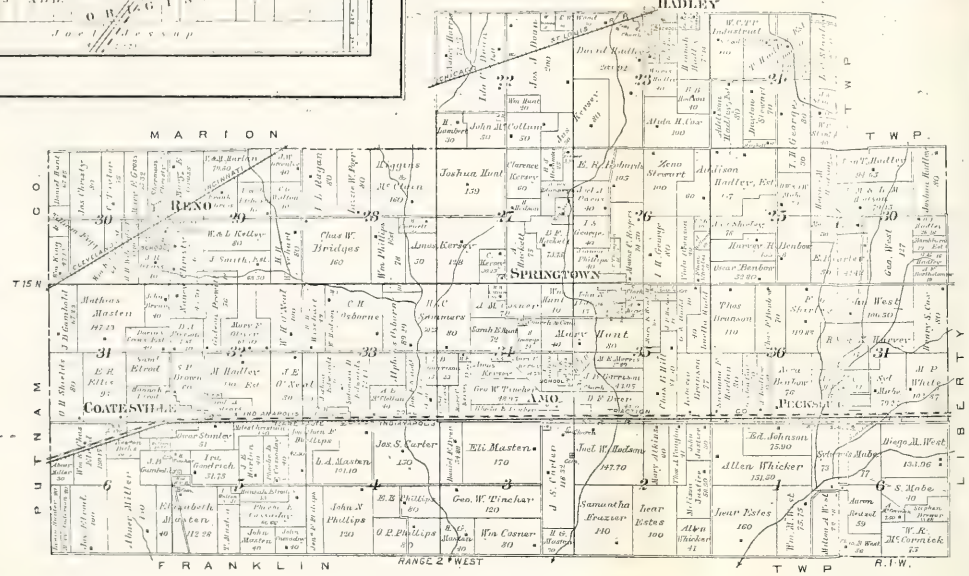


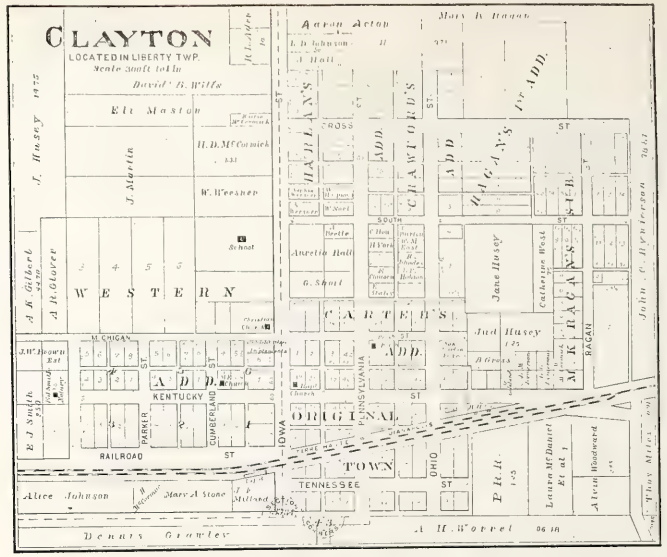
CLAY

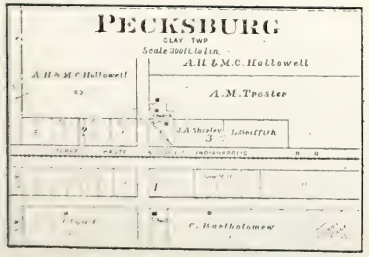
Parts of Townships 14 & 15 North. Ranges I & II West.

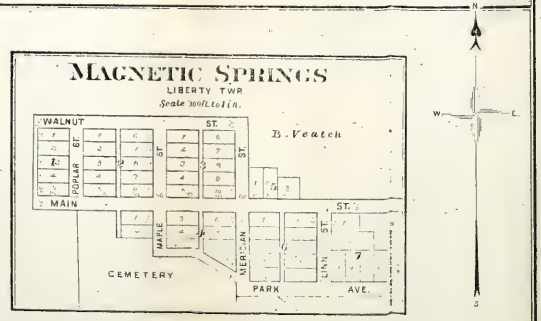
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile. of the 2nd Principal Meridian

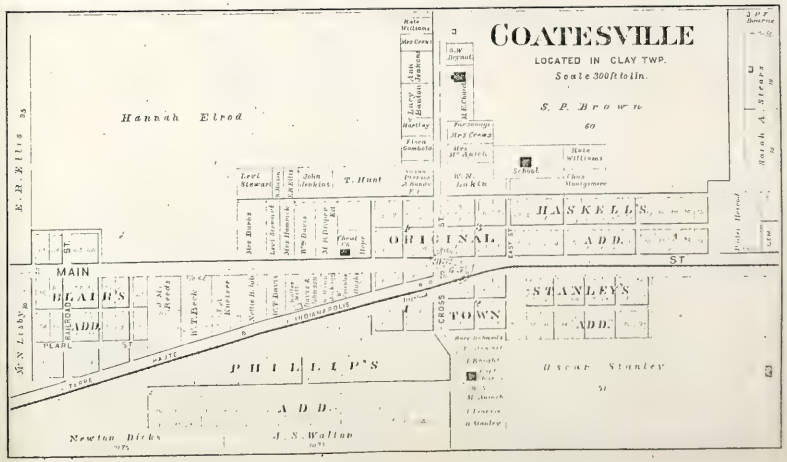






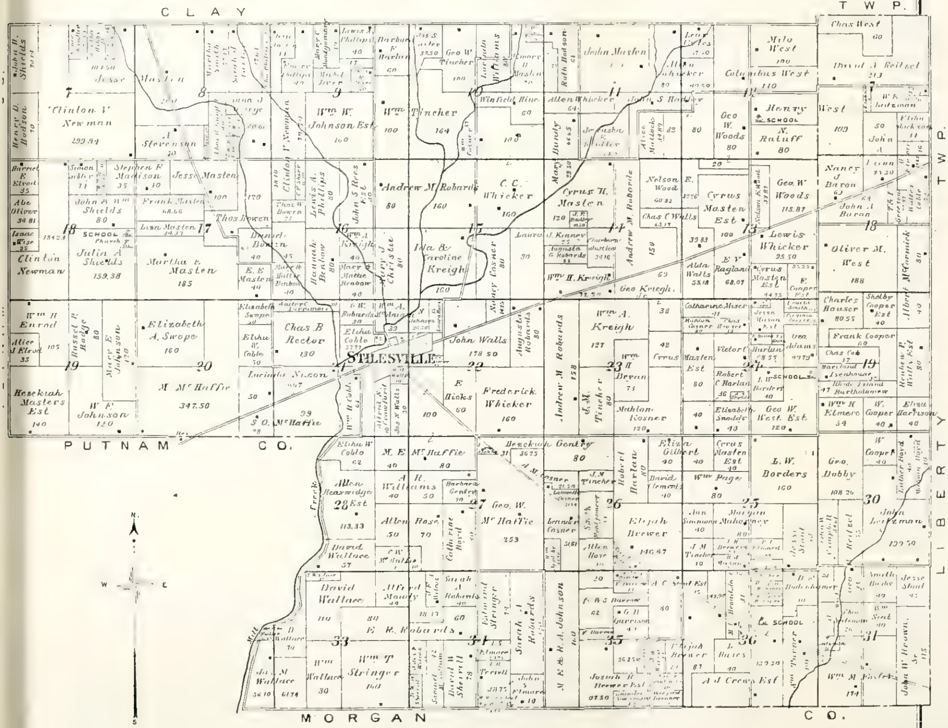






FRANKLIN

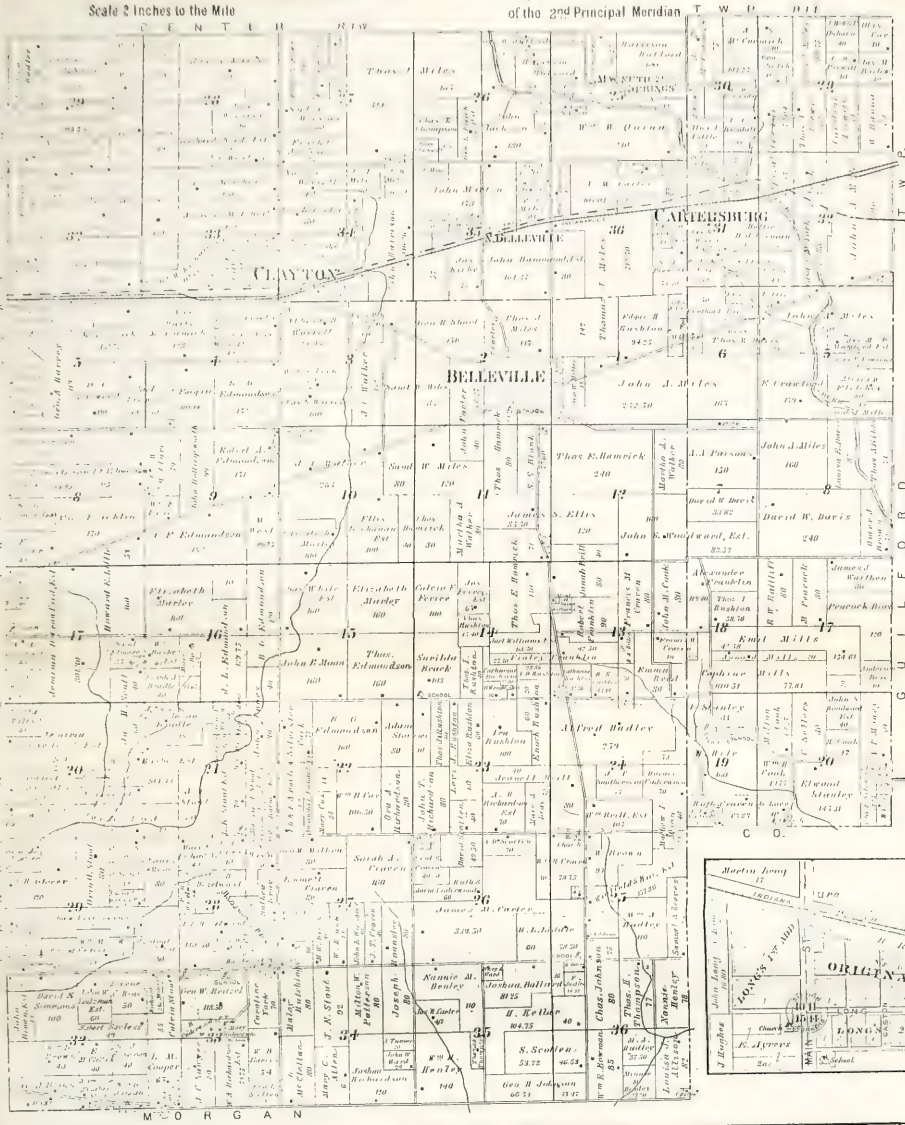
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile Part of Township 14 North. Ranges I & II West. of the 2nd Principal Meridian.

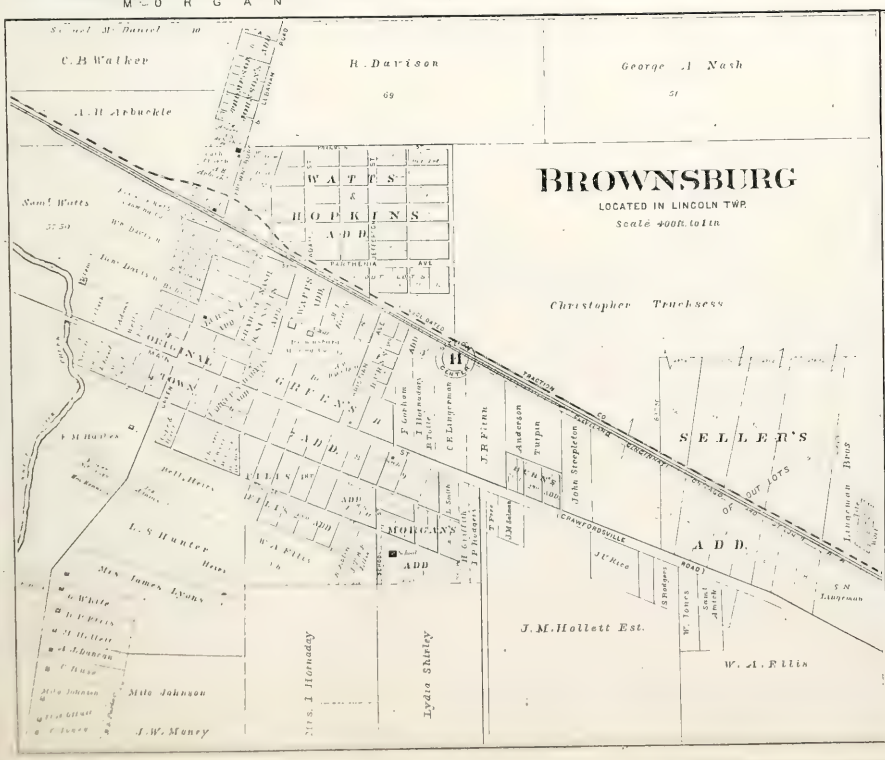


LIBERTY

Parts of Townships 14 & 15 North. Ranges 1 West & 1 East of the 2nd Principal Meridian

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile





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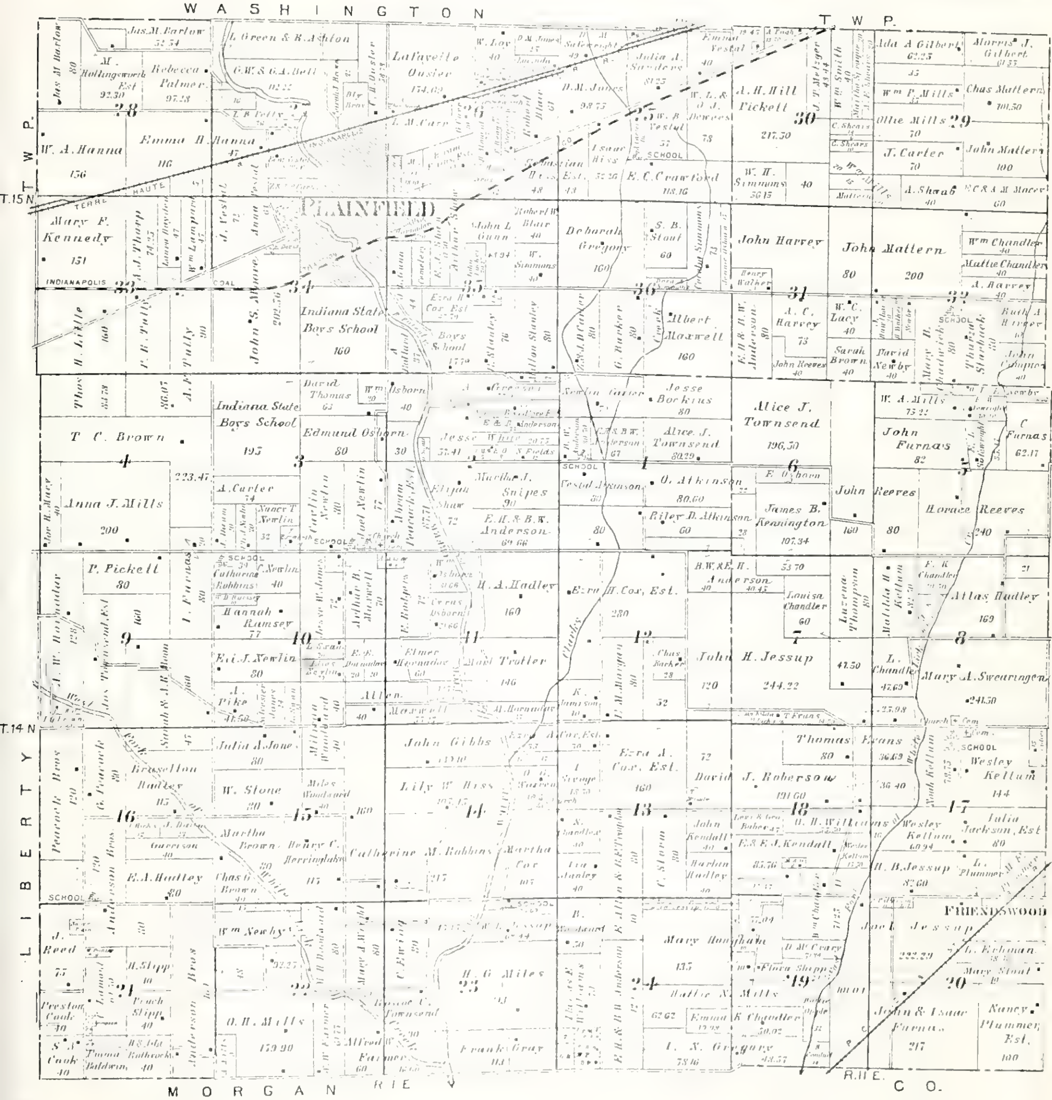
GUILFORD

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

Parts of Townships 14&15 North. Ranges I & II East of the 2nd Principal Meridian



DANVILLE

County Seat of Hendricks Co.

INDIANA

Scale 400 ft to 1 Inch

NORTH DANVILLE

ORIGINAL TOWN

JAMES E. GIVAN'S ADD.

DOWNER & PATTISON'S ADD.

P. R. CRAWFORD'S ADD.

S. B. ENSMINGER'S ADD.

S. RICH'S ADDITIONS

A. W. MORRISON'S ADD.

DAVIS ADD.

TODDS ADD.

WEST DANVILLE

WEST DANVILLE

WALNUT STREET ADDITIONS

DARNELL'S ADD.

MENTS ADD.

W. E. WILSON'S ADD.

ANDREW SHUTLEWORTH'S ADD.

Cemetery

Danville Trust Co 15.90

Edward & Sarah Courtney 53

Nancy M. Matlock

Julia Crawford 67.40

J. W. Heck 57.27

John W. Lee 5

Milton Henton Est 6.15

Mrs. E. Waterous Est

A. Rudd 3

Mrs. A. Pierce

W. J. Hoadley

Mrs. J. Shirley

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Rebecca King

H. S. Vannice 3

Nelson Green

J. Hamerick

G. W. Brill

W. C. Osborn

W. Franklin

J. W. Thompson

John C. Hill Est 36

T. Calver

W. King

O. Hester 11.50

R. T. Hollowell

J. L. Symons

S. B. Ensminger

S. T. Sherrill

Miles

Mary J. Crawford

Edward Bowen Est

Joseph Bowen Est

Wm. Harvey Est

Milton Henton Est

Pierce & Nelson Parker

B. Hays

Mrs. Bryant

M. Hadley

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Mrs. E. Waterous Est

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Mrs. J. Waterous Est

Mrs. J

PLAINFIELD

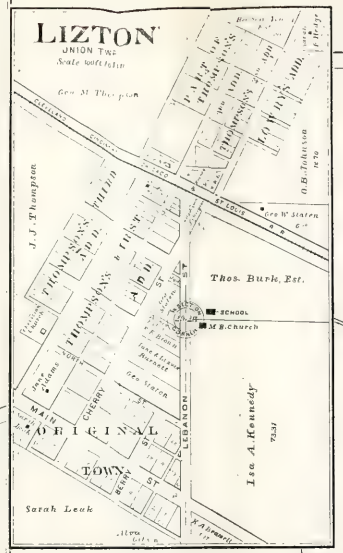
GUILFORD TOWNSHIP

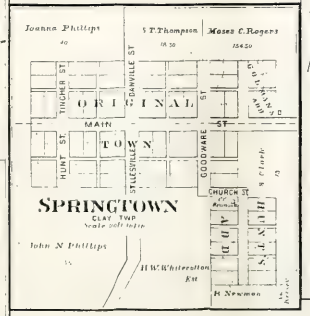
Scale 200 feet to one Inch

LIZTON

UNION TWP

Scale 100 feet to one Inch





SPRINGTOWN

CLAY TWP

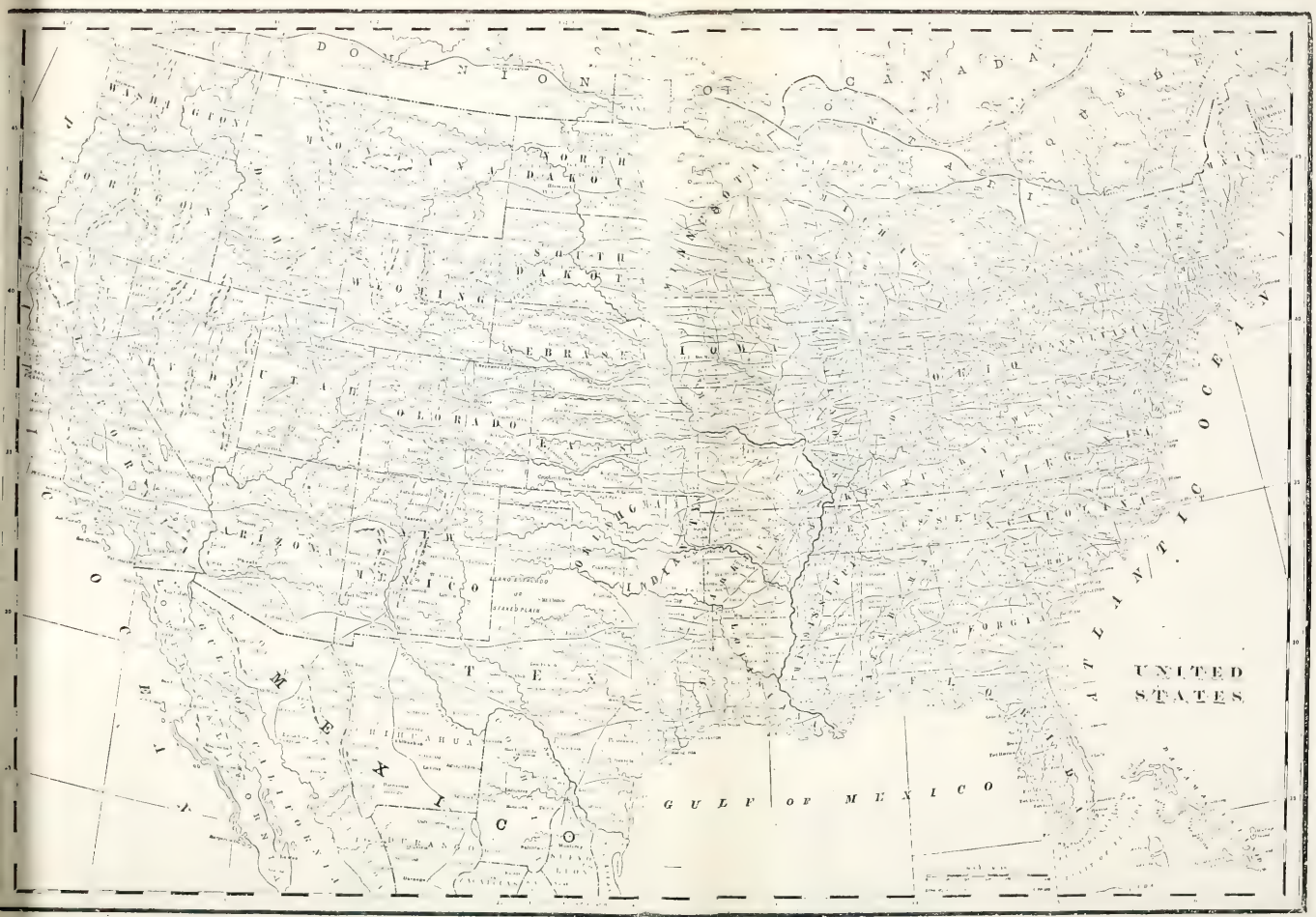
Scale 200 feet to one Inch

PITTSBORO

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP

Scale 200 feet to one Inch.

INDIANA
EXPLANATION.
CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN
LAGRANGE
STEUBEN
LAPORTE
ST. JOSEPH
ELKHART
LAKE
PORTER
MARSHALL
NOBLE
DEKALB
KOSCIUSKO
WHITLEY
ALLEN
PULASKI
FULTON
NEWTON
JASPER
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WELLS
ADAMS
WHITE
BENTON
CARROLL
HOWARD
GRANT
BLACKFORD
JAY
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
TIPTON
CLINTON
DELAWARE
RANDOLPH
MADISON
MONTGOMERY
HAMILTON
FOUNTAIN
BOONE
HENRY
MARION
HENDRICKS
PARKE
PUTNAM
RUSH
FAYETTE
UNION
SHELBY
MORGAN
JOHNSON
VIGO
CLAY
FRANKLIN
OWEN
DECATUR
BROWN
BARTHOLOMEW
MONROE
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
SULLIVAN
GREENE
JENNINGS
OHIO
JACKSON
SWITZERLAND
LAWRENCE
JEFFERSON
MARTIN
KNOX
DAVIESS
SCOTT
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
CLARK
MARION
PIKE
DUBOIS
FLOYD
GIBSON
CRAWFORD
HARRISON
PERRY
WARRICK
SPENCER
POSEY
PORTER
LAKE
SOUTH
BOLLINGER
HARDIN


DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
MEXICO
CHIHUAHUA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES

...ensions of the Earth

...reas of the Earth

Oceans

...ncipal Salt Lakes

...al Freshwater Lakes

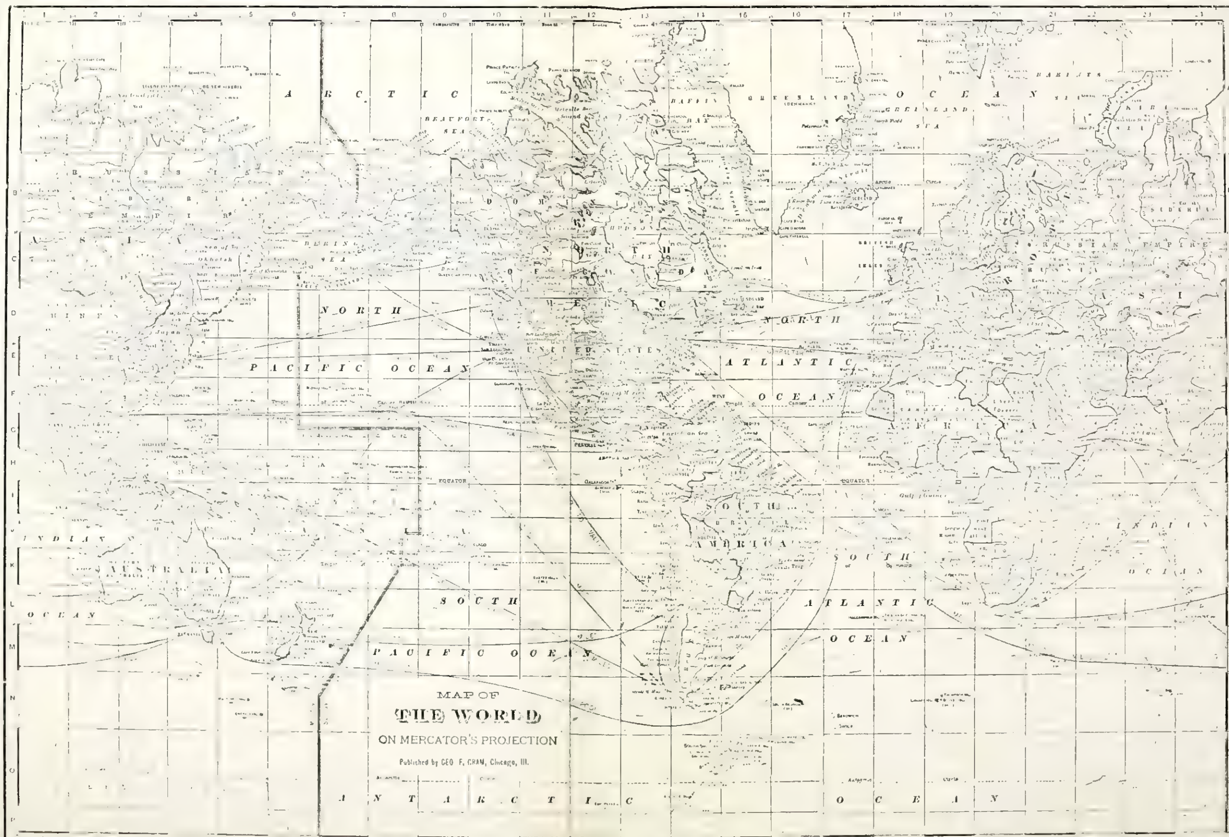
...ongest Rivers

...of the World.

...of the World.

Countries.	Capitals.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Commerce with the United States	National Debts.— Total.	Per Capita.	Revenue.— Total.	Per Capita.	Expenditure.— Total.	Per Capita.
[illegible]	[illegible]	181,171	4,425,121	$ 811,000	......	......	$10,151,000	$ 2 35	$14,160,000	$ 3 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ 41 [illegible]	$112 72	[illegible]	11 80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	Melbourne	[illegible]	3,75[illegible]	27,070,000	1,110,165,000	211 64	154,100,000	32 10	151,[illegible]	31 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivia	La Paz	567,360	2,000,000	27,000	3,151,000	2 00	2,203,000	1 09	2,412,000	1 21
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	3,288,000	14,115,015	11,045,000	510,400,000	31 54	48,125,000	3 36	60,854,000	4 25
[illegible]	Sofia	37,860	3,310,713	...	50,012,000	15 [illegible]	10,370,000	4 04	10,500,000	4 34
Canada, Dominion of	Ottawa	3,653,000	4,833,239	124,104,000	72,017,000	14 49	42,330,000	8 41	41,020,000	8 16
[illegible]	Santiago	256,860	2,712,145	7,471,000	121,070,000	39 00	32,201,000	10 59	32,020,000	10 53
[illegible]	Peking	4,218,401	402,680,000	30,121,000	200,000,000	.40	121,561,000	.30	72,698,000	.18
[illegible]	Bogota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	4,568,000	1 14	5,052,000	1 26
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,51[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,751,000	11 03	3,591,000	12 20
Cuba	Havana	44,000	1,572,797	54,481,000	341,720,000	201 00	10,410,000	[illegible]	8,050,000	5 42
Denmark	Copenhagen	15,289	2,185,335	10,125,000	50,287,000	25.70	19,051,000	8 73	20,437,000	9 35
East Indies, Dutch	Batavia	736,400	34,000,000	3,060,000	......	......	53,590,000	1 57	58,111,000	1 75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,[illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 52	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
[illegible]	Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	40 45	[illegible]	5 50	[illegible]	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 83	68[illegible]	17 [illegible]
[illegible]	Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 00	[illegible]	6 05	300,[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70 [illegible]	[illegible]	13 12	5[illegible]	13 [illegible]
[illegible]	Athens	25,0[illegible]	2,433,806	1,220,000	157,591,000	13 80	10,400,000	4 27	11,[illegible]	4 [illegible]
[illegible]	New Guatemala	63,[illegible]	1,535,632	1,041,000	10,714,000	10 00	4,032,000	2 63	4,[illegible]	2 6[illegible]
[illegible]	Port au Prince	10,2[illegible]	960,000	3,220,000	23,[illegible]	24 74	7,130,000	7 [illegible]	8,[illegible]	8 [illegible]

Countries.	Capitals.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Commerce with the United States	National Debts.— Total.	Per Capita.	Revenue.— Total.	Per Capita.	Expenditure.— Total.	Per Capita.
Korea	Seoul	82,000	10,500,000	151,000	......	...	3,124,000	.30	3,2[illegible]	.30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	Mexico	767,316	12,6[illegible]	53,035,000	83,600,000	6 63	28,205,000	2 23	25,000,000	1 99
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							
[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]							
Netherlands	The Hague	12,648	5,103,924	68,850,000	470,5[illegible]	91 03	58,417,000	11 08	61,000,000	[illegible]
Nicaragua	Managua	49,200	420,000	3,031,000	3,000,000	7 14	2,222,000	5 29	1,820,000	4 3[illegible]
Norway	Christiania	124,445	2,240,105	......	See	Sweden				
Paraguay	Asuncion	98,000	335,000	11,000	4,201,000	7 01	2,727,000	4 55	3,030,000	0 59
Persia	Teheran	630,000	7,653,000	......	14,658,000	1 29	7,500,000	.83	[illegible]	.41
Peru	Lima	695,720	4,600,000	3,103,000	21,708,000	[illegible]	4,8[illegible]	1 84	1,151,000	1 2[illegible]
Portugal	Lisbon	36,038	5,100,000	8,868,000	622,805,000	121 34	57,251,000	11 14	[illegible]	12 [illegible]
Roumania	Bucharest	48,307	5,912,520	145,000	[illegible]	42 08	41,202,000	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	St. Petersburg	8,700,000	128,042,173	14,161,000	3,857,150,000	35 20	[illegible]	0 14	717,[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvador	San Salvador	7,225	803,500	1,118,000	37,105,000	40 77	1,000,000	2 07	2,181,000	2 71
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	18,045	610,000	..						
[illegible]	Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]		72,07[illegible]	31 33	[illegible]	5 36	12,410,000	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	Bangkok	300,000	5,000,000				[illegible]	1 75	8,711,000	1 [illegible]
[illegible]	Madrid	197,670	[illegible]	10,871,000	1,74[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
[illegible] Settlements	Singapore	1,472	[illegible]				[illegible]	4 02	2,1[illegible]	4 18
Sweden	Stockholm	172,870	5,0[illegible]	12,[illegible]	125,668,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Berne	15,[illegible]	[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	18,[illegible]	6 01	18,[illegible]	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	Constantinople	1,570,0[illegible]	[illegible]	7,25[illegible]	720,011,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 8[illegible]
United States	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]		2,151,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	48[illegible]	6 [illegible]



Railroads of the World.

[illegible]	MILES
AFRICA—	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Natal	[illegible]
Orange [illegible]	632
Vaal River [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	11,[illegible]
ASIA—	
[illegible]	[illegible]
British India	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	23,[illegible]
AUSTRALASIA	14,[illegible]
EUROPE—	
Austria Hungary	21,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]
Great Britain	21,[illegible]
Greece	581
Italy	[illegible]
Malta, [illegible]	68
Netherlands and Luxemburg	1,[illegible]
Norway	1,[illegible]
Portugal	1,447
Roumania	1,[illegible]
Russia in Europe	[illegible]
Servia	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]
Switzerland	2,[illegible]
Turkey in Europe, [illegible] Roumelia	1,[illegible]
Total	1[illegible]
NORTH AMERICA—	
Canada, Dominion of,	16,[illegible]
Central America	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
Newfoundland	[illegible]
United States	191,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
SOUTH AMERICA—	
Argentina	[illegible]
Bolivia	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]
[illegible]	23
Chile	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]
Ecuador	[illegible]
Paraguay	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]
Uruguay	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
WEST INDIES—	
Cuba	1,[illegible]
Jamaica, [illegible] Martinique, Porto Rico, etc.	[illegible]
Santo Domingo	1[illegible]
Total	1,7[illegible]
RECAPITULATION—	
Africa	11,[illegible]
Asia	[illegible]
Australasia	[illegible]
Europe	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]
West Indies	1,7[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

Telegraphs of the World.

Comparative Miles of Telegraphs in Operation in all Countries.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Hendricks County, Indiana.

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident of the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Adams, James M., Blacksmith and Dealer in Farm Implements, Brownsburg, 1860.
Albertson & Hobbs, Proprietors, Bridgeport Nurseries, Bridgeport
Alley, O. I., Real Estate and Collections, Danville, 1882
Anderson, E. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Guilford, P. O Mooresville, 1865
Arnold, Thomas, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1852.

Bailey, Marion, Farmer, S 17, T. Union, P O. Lizton, 1861
Ballard & Straughan, Real Estate, Plainfield, 1862
Barker, C. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1863
Beck, Jas. W., Brick Manufacturer, Danville, 1856
Beck, W. T., President, Coatesville Bank, Coatesville, 1902
Beeson, Jesse, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 3, T. Eel River, P O. North Salem, 1857
Bell, C. H., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Brownsburg, 1879
Bell, Geo. W., Cashier, Citizens State Bank, Plainfield, 1886
Benbow, C. F., Farmer, S. 36, T Clay, P O Danville, 1868
Benson, W M., Minister, Farmer and Stockraiser S 10, T. Eel River, P O North Salem, 1869.
Blair, Sarah M., Farmer, S. 13, T. Washington, P O. Bridgeport, 1864.
Blake, R. W., Retired Farmer, S 30, T. Union, P. O Lizton, 1849
Blessing, Chas. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1903
Bly, J., Farmer and Trustee, S. 27, T. Guilford, P. O Plainfield, 1850.
Bockins, J, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Middle, P. O. Plainfield, 1890.
Booker, E. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Middle, P. O Pittsboro, 1900.
Branson, Thomas, Farmer, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O Danville, 1858.
Buchanan, James, Coal and Wood, Danville, 1892
Burton, Charles, Livery, Clayton, 1896

Cairness, Chas. M, Auditor, Danville 1881
Caperly John Farmer S 20 T Middle, P. O Pittsboro.
Carr, G Z, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26 T. Clay, P. O. Plainfield, 1876
Carter, J. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Clay, P. O. Amo, 1869
Carter, Mort L., Banker, Danville 1856
Caserly, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 20, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1854
Christy, W. Sherman, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Danville, 1865
Citizens' State Bank, John A Miles, Pres; E C Crawford, Vice Pres Geo. W. Bell, Cashier; G. G Cumberworth, Asst. Cashier; General Banking, Plainfield
Clark, W. L., Farmer and Breeder of Chickens, S 34 T. Center, P. O Danville, 1850
Coatesville Bank, W. L Beck, Pres; F P Moffett, Vice Pres; James M. Reed, Cashier. Does a General Banking Business. Your Patronage Solicited Coatesville
Cofer, Thomas J., Attorney and Circuit Judge Danville, 1839
Courtney, Edward D. & Co, Real Estate and Loans, Danville, 1874
Consolidated Telephone Co, The, Geo D. Foote, General Manager, Danville
Cooper, Dr. Ernest, Physician and Surgeon, Plainfield, 1870
Cooper, John W., Publisher, Plainfield
Cosner, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Clay, P. O. Amo, 1837.
Crews, Elmer, Farmer, S. 15, T. Washington, P O. Plainfield, 1878
Cummings, C. A, Farmer and Iron Bridge Builder, S. 21, T. Lincoln, P. O. Tilden, 1898

Davis, J. F., Undertaker and Dealer in Furniture, North Salem, 1849
Davis, S R, Trustee, North Salem, 1845
Darnell J C, "Yaller" Front Combination Store, Danville 1856
Darnall, L. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S 13, T. Middle, P O Pittsboro, 1861
Dougan, Z E, County Clerk, Danville, 1874
Dowden, W. W, Hardware and Implements, Lizton, 1882
Downard, James A, Abstractor Danville 1855
Duncan Charles Merchant, Stilesville, 1848
Durham John Sr Farmer and Stockraiser, S 27, T. Eel River, P O North Salem, 1865

Easley, Geo E, Law and Loans, Danville 1896
Edmondson, R A, Farmer, Stockraiser and Trustee, S 9, T Liberty P. O Clayton, 1860
Elder, Louis M, Farmer S 17, T Union P O Lizton, 1878
Elmore, W. S, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 7, T Middle, P O Pittsboro, 1891
Epperson, J, Farmer, S 35, T Guilford P O Plainfield, 1893
Estep, E. W, Abstractor, Danville, 1861
Everett, Dr. Wm E, Physician and Surgeon and Member of Boone County Medical Association, and State Medical Association Brownsburg, 1891

Feeny, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1871
Ferree, J. H., Farmer, S. 35, T. Washington, P. O Danville, 1853.
Ferree, James W., Postmaster, Notary Public and Dealer in General Merchandise, Machinery, Pumps, etc, Tilden, 1860
Ferree, Jos. W., Banker, Danville, 1857
Fields, N, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 2, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1880
First National Bank, Mord. Carter, Pres; W. C. Osborn, Cashier; F. J. Christie, Asst. Cashier; General Banking, Danville.
Fiscus Bros, Livery, Pittsboro
Foster Isaac W., Farmer and Trustee, S. 10, T. Union, P. O. Pittsboro, 1861.
Franklin, W. F, County Surveyor, Danville, 1869
Furnas, Isaac, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1902

Gibbs John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield 1862
Glidewell, M. S., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Cattle and Hogs, S. 13, T. Washington P. O. Plainfield, 1891
Gray, J W. Farmer and Stockraiser, S 18, T. Center, P. O Danville, 1861
Green, Richard, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1901.
Greeson Alfred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 2, T Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1856
Griffin Jacob, Marble and Granite Yard, Plainfield, 1902.
Gulley, Otis E, Attorney, Danville

Hadley, J. S, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Franklin, P. O. Amo, 1862
Hadley, Oscar, Ex County Treasurer, Danville, 1858
Hadley, Walter G., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Cattle and Hogs, S 29, T. Washington P O Danville, 1874
Haney Prof. S D, Notary Public and School Teacher, Lizton, 1889
Hanna & Son Livery, Plainfield, 1878
Hanna, Wilbur A, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1873
Harvey Geo C, Attorney, Danville, 1877
Havens & Cumberworth, Real Estate and Insurance, Plainfield
Hayes E. M, Druggist, Pittsboro 1861
Hays A S., Farmer and Stockraiser S 28, T. Center, P O Danville, 1861
Hess, Joseph, & Co, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Danville, 1897
Hiss, W H, Funeral Director, Plainfield, 1868
Hite, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 19, T Liberty, P. O. Clayton, 1903
Hoadley, Abram, Farmer, S 16, T. Washington, P. O. Plainfield, 1841
Hogate, J D, Publisher Danville 1868
Hogate & Clark Attorneys, Danville
Hollowell, Chas, Attorney and Loans Danville, 1878
Hollowell, R. T., Attorney, Danville 187
Holmes, W A Wall Paper Danville, 1900
Homan, J B Farmer, Danville, 1878
Hoodley Abram, Farmer, S 16, T Washington, P O Plainfield, 1841
Hoosier, William, Farmer and Stockraiser S 7, T. Eel River, P. O North Salem
Huckstep, A B, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 29, T Eel River, P. O North Salem, 1906.
Hunt, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 12, T. Center, P. O Danville, 1853
Hunter, M T., General Merchandise and Banking, Brownsburg, 1851
Huron F H, Homeopathic Physician, Danville, 1880
Huron, S T, Farmer and Member of the County Council, S 2, T. Washington, P. O. Danville, 1850

Jackson, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Liberty, P. O Clayton, 1843
James, Samuel, Publisher and Editor "Pittsboro Sun," Pittsboro, 1861
Johnson, G A, Attorney, Real Estate and Insurance Brownsburg, 1872
Jones, D M, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 25, T Guilford P. O Plainfield 1873
Jones, D R., Farmer, Carpenter and Breeder of Poultry, S 32, T Washington P O, Danville, 1872
Jones Jos F, Citizen and Road Supervisor, Plainfield 1856
Jordan Chas H, Farmer, S 24, T Brown, P O Brownsburg, 1849

Kain, John O, Abstract and Guarantee Title Co, Danville, 1892
Keeney J I Livery, Danville, 1849
Kendall Ethan, Breeder of Registered Cattle, S 18, T. Guilford, P O Friendswood 1900
King, Patrick Farmer and Stockraiser, S 12, T. Middle, P O Pittsboro 1866
King, W. A, Publisher and Printer, Danville, 1878

Kirby, James, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Liberty, P. O. Clayton. 1866.
Kress, B Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1873
Krewson, A. D, Plainfield, 1871
Kurtz, Chas. E., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Cattle, S. 28, T. Marion, P O. North Salem, 1867
Kurtz, E. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. Marion, P. O. North Salem, 1878.
Kurtz, Henry F., Farmer, S. 28, T. Marion, P. O. North Salem, 1855.

Lampard, W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1888
Leach, John E, Farmer, S 32 T. Union, P. O Lizton, 1861
Leak, G. L., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 20, T Union, P. O. Lizton, 1846.
Leak, G. W., Sr., Farmer, S. 21, T. Union, P. O Lizton, 1834.
Liminger, Alfred, Farmer, S. 2, T. Center, P. O Danville
Lines, William H., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Cattle, S. 31, T. Washington, P. O Danville, 1903
Little, T. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1854
Little, Alonzo, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Liberty, P. O. Carterburg, 1850.
Lineinger, Alfred S., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Cattle, S. 2, T. Center, P O. Danville, 1853
Long, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1903
Lyons, M. W., Catholic Priest, Brownsburg, 1900

McClelland, Chas F., Livery, Danville, 1892
McCoun, S. C, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 32, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1884
McCurdy, C. G., Livery and Blacksmith, Danville, 1855
McHaffie, M. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Fine Trotting and Pacing Horses, S. 20, T. Franklin, P. O. Stilesville, 1870.
Marshall, J S, Engineer, Danville, 1852
Masten, E. D, Farmer, Township Trustee and Dealer in Gravel, S. 10, T. Franklin, P. O. Stilesville, 1857
Maxwell, A. B, Farmer and Feeder of Stock, S 10, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1865.
Melsker, Alpha, Farmer, S 22, T. Lincoln, P. O Brownsburg, 1857.
Mendenhall, Thos, Postmaster and Dealer in Groceries, Notions, Jewelry, Etc, Amo, 1866
Meritt, William, Farmer, S 3, T Washington P O. Danville, 1850.
Miles & Easley, Law, Loans Etc., Danville
Mills, David D, County Auditor, Danville, 1850
Mitchell, L N, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 25 T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1858.
Moran Michael, Farmer, S 25, T. Washington P O. Clermont, 1869
Morgan, John, Attorney and Teacher, Plainfield 1868.
Murphy, E. M, Farmer, Stockraiser and Commissioner, S 27, T. Eel River, P O North Salem, 1885
Myers, T M, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 13, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1898

Newby, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 22, T. Guilford, P. O Mooresville 1865
Newlin, Joel Farmer and Stockraiser, S 3, T Guilford, P. O Plainfield 1834
North Salem Bank, C. W. Davis, Pres; Geo B Davis, Cashier; J. R. Fleece, Asst Cashier General Banking, North Salem

O'Neal, J E Farmer and Township Assessor, S. 32, T. Clay, P. O Amo, 1880

Pace, Bert M, Publisher, North Salem, 1878.
Page, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Eel River, P. O North Salem, 1863
Palmer, I H, Banker, Pittsboro, 1897
Parsons, A A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S 7, T. Liberty, P. O. Clayton 1853
Patterson, Milton W, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Liberty, P O. Hazelwood 1880
Peacock, Gallen, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Guilford, P. O. Mooresville, 1885
Pennington P Farmer and Stockraiser, S 31, T. Eel River, P. O North Salem, 1847
Phillips, J F, Farmer, S 5, T. Clay, P. O Amo, 1840
Pittsboro Bank, I H Palmer, Cashier, Etta Palmer, Asst Cashier General Banking, Pittsboro
Pratt, J D, County Assessor, Danville 1887
Prewitt, J. E, Dry Goods and Merchandise, Plainfield, 1864

Raddabaugh P W, Publisher, Plainfield, 1901
Ratliff, D A, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 30, T. Eel River, P O North Salem 1870
Reed, J M Cashier Coatsville Bank, Coatsville 1902
Reitzel, D A, Farmer and Stockraiser, S 7, T. Franklin, P. O Clayton, 1862

son, D. M., Farmer, Prop. of Sawmill and Dealer in Lumber
d Implements, S. 33, T. Liberty, P. O. Clayton.
Thomas, Dealer in Cattle, White Lick Springs, 1881.
E. R., Banker and Dealer in General Merchandise, Stilesville,
.
s, Geo. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Guilford, P. O.
riendswood, 1869.
Catharine Mellotte, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Guilford,
O. Plainfield, 1841.
Ell, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Guilford, P. O. Plain-
ld, 1881.
H., Farmer and Assessor, S. 11, T. Washington, P. O. Plain-
ld, 1848.
A., Lumberman, Danville, 1851.
rney R., Deputy County Treasurer, Danville, 1877.
r, John L., Farmer, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Pittsboro, 1856.

H. J., Livery, Pittsboro, 1891.
W. L., Druggist, Brownsburg, 1879.
, Harry E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Guilford, P. O.
lainfield, 1870.
Chas. V., Attorney, Danville, 1875.
Alva R., Farmer, S. 25, T. Clay, P. O. Danville, 1875.
Fred G., Farmer, S. 36, T. Clay, P. O. Danville, 1873.
Alva R., Farmer, S. 25, T. Clay, P. O. Danville, 1875.
y, John E., Farmer, S. 27, T. Washington, P. O. Clermont, 1868.
Mark, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Clayton,
878.
Samuel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Guilford, P. O. Plain-
field, 1850.
E. J., Notary Public, Clayton, 1839.

Spencer, O. T., Telephone Manager, Danville, 1892.
Stanley, Abel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1847.
Stanley, Elwood, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Liberty, P. O. Mooresville, 1856.
Stout, Rev. Lewis H., Pastor of Friends' Church, Plainfield, 1899.
Swepe, Elizabeth A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Franklin, P. O. Stilesville, 1829.
Symons & Sanders, Real Estate, Danville.

Tincher, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, Stilesville, 1852.
Tincher, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Franklin, P. O. Amo, 1828.
Titus, Dr. E. L., Physician and Surgeon, Pittsboro, 1902.
Thomas, Dr. C. B., Physician and Surgeon, Plainfield, 1902.
Thomas, W. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Eel River, P. O. Danville, 1864.
Thompson, H. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1855.
Tolle, Joseph M., Notary Public and Dealer in General Merchandise, Brownsburg 1877.
Tout, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1826.
Trotter & Pattison, Attorneys and Abstracters, Danville.
Tucker, David L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Eel River, P. O. Jamestown, 1852.
Turpin, Henry, Farmer, S. 18, T. Lincoln, P. O. Clermont, 1835.

Vestal, John E., County Treasurer, Plainfield, 1863.
Vestal, Hon. W. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Guilford, P. O. Plainfield, 1849.

Wade, W. H., Farmer, S. 6, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1871.
Walton, Theo., Farmer, S. 13, T. Washington, P. O. Plainfield, 1851.
Waters, H. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Eel River, P. O. North Salem, 1862.
Watts, R. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1875.
Weaver, C. A., Merchant, Pittsboro, 1868.
Weddle, S. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Middle, P. O. Pittsboro, 1867.
Wehr, M. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Washington, P. O. Clermont, 1880.
West, Merton, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Liberty, P. O. Clayton, 1875.
Williams, A. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Eel River, P. O. North Salem, 1840.
Wills, J. M., Notary Public, Real Estate, Loans and Collections, Pittsboro, 1878.
Wilson, William L., Recorder, Danville, 1880.
Winnings, J. A., Farmer and County Commissioner, S. 12, T. Washington, P. O. Danville, 1865.
Wood, Theodore H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1883.

Yager, J. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Center, P. O. Danville, 1894.
York, E. E., Superintendent Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield, 1898.
Young, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Eel River, P. O. Jamestown, 1879.

Zimmerman, Horace, Farmer and Foreman, Albertson & Hobbs Nursery, S. 20, T. Washington, P. O. Bridgeport, 1861.

Portrait Department

JAMES A. DOWNARD.
Abstracter, Danville.

JOHN E. VESTAL.
County Treasurer

JAMES D. PRATT.
County Assessor

DAVID D. MILLS
County Auditor

E. E. YORK
Supt. Indiana Reform School for Boys
Plainfield

MR. AND MRS. H. J. SALLEE.

O. T. SPENCER.

J. M. WILLS

HON. WM. B. VESTAL.

W. H. LINES
(Junior Member E. P. Lines & Son, Proprs.
Maple Grove Stock Farm, Danville.)

MR. AND MRS. I. H. PALMER.

REV. AND MRS. W. M. BENSON

MR. AND MRS. E. P. LINES

MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN A. HURON, Deceased

P. W. RAIDABAUGH

MR. AND MRS. R. W. BLAKE.

THOMAS AND MARY J. BRYANTS

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Emery Albertson, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport.

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[illegible] BROTHERS

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HORACE ZIMMERMAN

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

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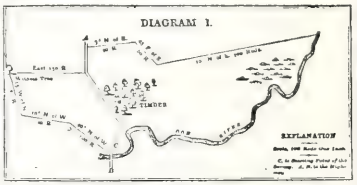
METES AND BOUNDS.

UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or much about the beginning of the present century, land, when patented, and sold or granted, was described as "Metes and Bounds" and the system is still in use in the Colonial States or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to take a known point for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-course (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or trees of an ancient blaze way. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

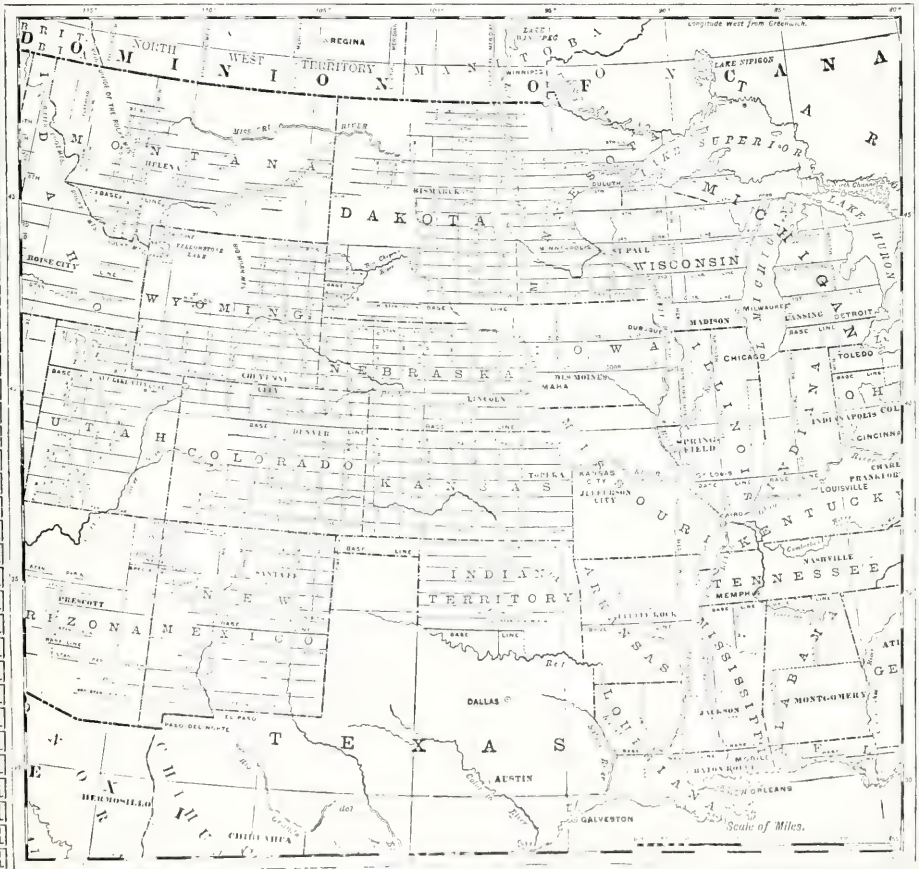
As an example of this plan of describing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bluff, (Doe River), at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 10° North of West 50 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 50 rods; thence 15° West of North 50 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway, thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North, thence 5° North of East 50 rods; thence 15° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 400 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.

DIAGRAM 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:—. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines, which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the State and Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis for all of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

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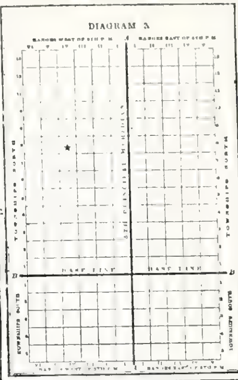
...nes are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. ...vision is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman ...rs. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., ...VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian ...bered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.
...mmencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township ... They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both ...nd South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. [illegible] ...ed from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, [illegible] ...f the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is ...l South of the Base Line; the Townships being known as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the ...N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.
...ese Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown on Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships." ...re six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece [illegible]
The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely ...g the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 1, West of the 5th Principal ...n, is at once located on the same ... See ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 1 ... west of the Meridian.



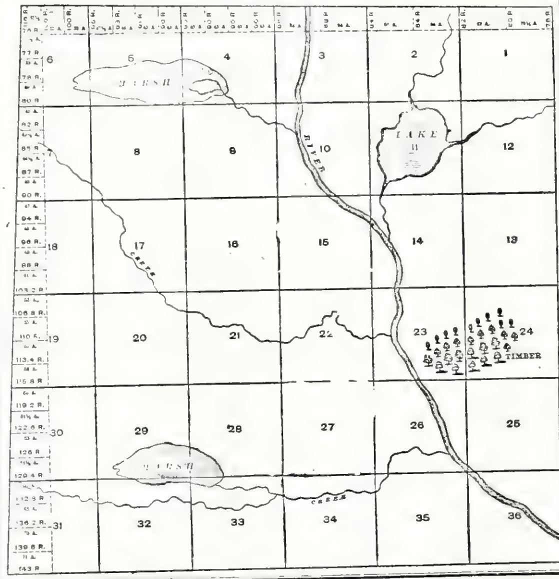
...OWNSHIPS OF LAND.

...OWNSHIPS are the largest sub-divisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Townships are the first to be run, and a Township ... is established every six miles and ...l. This is called "Townshiping." ...he Township Corners have been located, the Section and Quarter Section ...s are established. Each Township is ...les square and contains 23,040 acres, ...quare miles, as near as it is possible ...ke them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the pres...f lakes and large streams; (2nd) by boundaries not falling exactly on ...hip Lines; (3rd) by the convergence ...eridians or curvature of the earth's ...e; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

...ch Township, unless it is one of the ...ional cases referred to, is divided ...6 squares, which are called Sections. Sections are intended to be one ...or 320 rods, square and contain 640 ...of land. Sections are numbered ...utively from 1 to 36, as shown on ...am 4. Beginning with Section 1 in ...ortheast Corner, they run West to ...n East to 12, then West to 18, and ..., back and forth, until they end with ...n 36 in the Southeast Corner.

...iagram 4 shows a plat of a Township ...is divided and platted by the govern... surveyors. These Townships are ...l Government Townships or Congres...l Townships, to distinguish them from Townships or organized Townships, ...equently the lines of organized Town... do not conform to the Government ...ship lines.

DIAGRAM 4



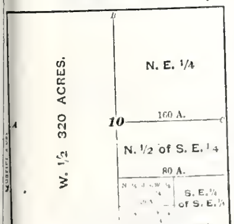
SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a ...on may be divided. All Sections ...ept fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore ...ain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit ...onvenience of the owners of the land. A half section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section ...ains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, ...so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it ...mces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast ...ter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also ...s the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the ...gram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained else...re) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, ...s frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recog...s no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to ... sections ... running lines within ...n, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the ...ts marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is ... however, with Fractional Sections ... the North or West sides of a Township, ... lake or ... stream.

DIAGRAM 5.



* SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

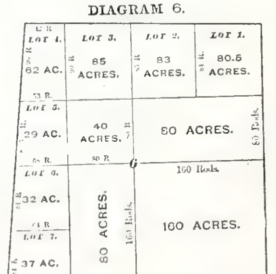
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. ¼ of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast ¼ of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range Lines, and if the new starting points were established, the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.



PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.

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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT,

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $50,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of eight officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $10,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in cases of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of $8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States, or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers, furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign [illegible].

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the buildings and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The clerks of all of these bureaus receive $2,100 per year. In addition to [illegible] connected with the State Department the [illegible] [illegible] $3,500 per year; assistant secretary, $4,500; second assistant secretary, $4,500; third assistant secretary, $3,500; solicitor, $4,500; chief clerk, $2,750; clerk to Secretary of State, $2,000; passport clerk, $1,400. Besides these there are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet; and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many very important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head of the department, at $2,400 per year; three assistant secretaries, at $4,500 each; chief clerk, $3,000; chief of appointment division, $2,750; chief of warrants division, $2,750; chief of public moneys division, $2,500; chief of customs division, $2,700; acting chief of revenue marine division, $2,500; chief of stationery division, $2,500; chief of loans and currency division, $2,500; chief of miscellaneous division, $2,500; supervising special agent, $8 per day; government actuary, $1,800; supervising architect, $4,500; steamboat inspector, $3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, $3,000; life saving service superintendent, $4,000; assistant, $2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, $3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, $6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, $4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chief, $4,500; assistant chief, $2,250; superintendent engraving division, $3,600.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives $4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives $4,000 per year and his deputy $2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives $6,000 per year, assistant treasurer $3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) $3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of $4,000 per year, and his assistant $2,250. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives $5,000 per year and his deputy $2,800. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives $4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

Comptrollers. The first and second comptrollers are paid a salary of $5,000 per year, and each of their deputies receive $2,700. The first comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the civil and diplomatic service and public lands. The second comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the army and navy and of the Pension and Indian Bureaus.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of $3,600 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of $2,250 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military services previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid $2,000 per year; assistant secretary, $4,500; chief clerk, $2,750. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General comes next to the Secretary, and receives a salary of $7,500 per year. He looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the moneys required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance stores, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is five years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is $13 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service, being $21 per month and rations after twenty years' service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. Colonels receive $4,500 per year; brigadier generals, $5,500; and major generals, $7,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

Rear-admirals in the Navy are paid $6,000 per year; commodores, $5,000; captains, $4,500; lieutenant-commanders, $3,000; medical directors (rank of captains), $4,400; medical inspectors (rank of commanders) $4,400; pay directors (rank of captains), $4,400; pay inspectors (rank of commanders), $4,400. In the Engineer Corps the chief engineers are also paid $4,400 per year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive $4,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at $2,000 per year; superintendent of post office supplies, $2,000; superintendent free delivery division, $3,000; chief division of salaries and allowances, $2,200; superintendent money order system, $3,500; superintendent Dead Letter Office, $2,500; chief division of correspondence, $1,800.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of a number of divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, at $2,000 per year; chief of inspection division, $2,000; chief of mail equipment division, $1,800; general superintendent railway mail service, $3,500; superintendent foreign mails, $3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general has charge of the postage stamp division and the finance division. The chief of the former receives $2,550 per annum, and of the latter $2,000 per year.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general has control of a number of divisions, as indicated by the following officials who are under his supervision, viz.: Chief of the division of appointments, who is paid $2,000 per annum; chief of the division of bonds and commissions, $2,000; chief post office inspector, $3,000; and the division of mail depredations.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at $2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at $1,800; assistant attorney-general, $4,000; superintendent and disbursing clerk, $2,000; and a topographer, at $2,500 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or interior affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States.

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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and [illegible] institutions. For the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] connected with [illegible] of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus [illegible] for this purpose.

[illegible] salaries paid to the principal officers connected with the [illegible] ment are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, [illegible] per year, assistant secretary, $4,000; chief clerk, $2,750; assist[illegible] attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), $5,000; commissioner of the [illegible] Land Office, $5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, $[illegible]; [illegible]tendent of Indian schools, $[illegible]; commissioner of the Pension [illegible], $5,000; medical referee, $[illegible]; commissioner of railroads, [illegible]; commissioner of the Patent Office, $5,000; commissioner of the [illegible]tion Office, $[illegible]; director of geological surveys, $6,000; super[illegible]nt of the Census Office, $[illegible].

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

[illegible]his department was formerly connected with the Interior Depart[illegible] but in 18[illegible] it was [illegible] and [illegible] ary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. [illegible] department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary [illegible]00 per annum.

[illegible] general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to [illegible] among the people of the United States useful [illegible] on subjects connected with agriculture [illegible] comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and dis[illegible] among the people new and valuable [illegible].

[illegible] following is a list of the chief officers connected with the [illegible]tment of Agriculture and their salaries, [illegible] the list will also serve [illegible]cate the various lines of work [illegible] the various [illegible] devolve upon the department, viz: Assistant secretary, [illegible] receives $4,500 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, $[illegible]; [illegible] of Bureau of Animal Industry, $[illegible]; statistician, $2,500; chemist, [illegible]; entomologist, $2,500; botanist, $[illegible]; [illegible], $2,500; chief [illegible]estry division, $2,000; pomologist, $2,[illegible]; chief of [illegible] division, $2,000; microscopist, $2,500; director of office of experi[illegible] stations, $25,000; chief division of accounts, $2,500; chief of [illegible]on of records and editing, $2,500; chief of division of illustrations [illegible]ngravings, $2,000; horticulturist, $2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

[illegible]he head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, [illegible] appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $[illegible] per [illegible]. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-[illegible]ral, who receives $7,000 per year. There are a number of assist[illegible] attorney generals who receive $5,000 per annum, and a special [illegible]ant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various [illegible]rtments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior De[illegible]ments. Besides these there are a number of special officials con[illegible]d with the Department of Justice, such as examiner of titles, who [illegible]ves $2,750 per annum; superintendent of buildings, $[illegible]; ap[illegible]ment and disbursing clerk, $2,000, and attorney in charge of [illegible]ons, $2,400.

[illegible]he Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is [illegible]uty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render [illegible]ervices requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary [illegible]able the President and other officers of the various Government [illegible]rtments to discharge their respective duties. This department is [illegible] required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the [illegible]ed States is interested. The Attorney-General has general super[illegible]n over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exer[illegible] general superintendence and direction over all United States [illegible]shals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the [illegible]ed States and Territories.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none [illegible]hem are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not [illegible]inet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to [illegible] important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public [illegible]k is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and [illegible]ives a salary of $4,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid $2,[illegible] per [illegible], and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, [illegible]h of whom receive $2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three com[illegible]sioners, each of whom are paid $3,500 per year. The chief examiner [illegible]nected with the commission is paid $3,000 per annum, and the [illegible]retary $2,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created [illegible] the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regu[illegible]ng interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and [illegible]prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and [illegible]mon carriers. The commission consists of five commissioners [illegible]pointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom [illegible]eives a salary of $7,500 per year. The secretary of the commission [illegible]eives a salary of $3,500 per annum.

Department of Labor. The general design of this department is to [illegible]lect, assort and systematize statistical data relating to the different [illegible]anches of labor in the United States. The head of this department is [illegible]own as the Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and he is paid [illegible] salary of $5,000 per annum. His chief clerk receives $2,500 per year, [illegible]d disbursing clerk $1,[illegible].

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following [illegible]med courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of [illegible] chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court [illegible] Claims, which consists of [illegible]; the [illegible]nited States Circuit Court [illegible]; and the [illegible]d District Courts. All [illegible] or life, or during good behavior. The [illegible]ates Supreme Court receives a salary of $[illegible] per annum, [illegible] associate justices $10,000 each. The circuit [illegible] receive a salary of [illegible],000 each per annum, district judges $[illegible], and judges of the Court [illegible] Claims $4,500 each per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in [illegible]w and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United [illegible]tates, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public [illegible]inisters and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime [illegible]on; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to [illegible]ontroversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen [illegible] another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of [illegible] the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and [illegible] cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and [illegible] those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdict[illegible]ion. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Con[illegible]gress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and [illegible] which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To [illegible] lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States, borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bank[illegible]ruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the stand[illegible]ard of weights and measures; to declare war, to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than for two years); to provide and maintain a navy, [illegible] captures on land and water, to make rules for the government and regula[illegible]tion of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and post-roads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their re[illegible]spective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas [illegible]; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws neces[illegible]sary for the [illegible] execution the foregoing powers, [illegible] vested by this Con[illegible]stitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, [illegible] the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people [illegible] to assemble, and to petition the Government for [illegible]. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, except [illegible] rebellion [illegible]. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference [illegible] revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. [illegible] law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legisla[illegible]tures of their respective States, for the term of six years, and receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is, when elected, an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also nec[illegible]essary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a represent[illegible]ative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of $5,000 per year. Besides these a delegate from each organ[illegible]ized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a rep[illegible]resentative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that pre[illegible]vails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appoint[illegible]ment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing two States—New York and Pennsylvania—pay their Governors $10,000 per year; Illinois and California both pay $6,000 per annum; Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay $5,000 per year; Maryland pays $4,500; Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennes[illegible]see and Texas pay $4,000, Florida and Arkansas pay $3,500; Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and North Carolina all pay $3,000; West Vir[illegible]ginia, $2,700; Montana and Washington, $2,500; the Dakotas and [illegible], $2,[illegible]; Connecticut, Delaware and Maine, $2,000; Oregon, Nebraska, $[illegible]; [illegible] Rhode Island and Vermont $1,000. About $1,[illegible], and New Hampshire [illegible]. [illegible] the qualifications required for this office [illegible] States is that he must be a citizen of [illegible] of the States, in addition to the salary [illegible] the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, [illegible] the property of the State [illegible] such property. He law, and is authorized to take [illegible] is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He [illegible] received and paid out, and [illegible] State officers [illegible] examines and approves the bonds of State officers. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but [illegible] a board selected [illegible] for that purpose, of which the Governor [illegible] is a member. The Governor has the appointment of a [illegible] crime who escape to other States, [illegible] issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is [illegible] President of the Senate [illegible] per [illegible] the [illegible] the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Gov[illegible]ernor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such [illegible] be entitled to the emoluments [illegible] act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election, and in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State is [illegible] to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all com[illegible] [illegible] the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the [illegible] the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to [illegible] House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or speaker, is elected. It is [illegible] [illegible] General Assembly. He [illegible] causes it to be printed [illegible] publication and distribution of the State laws [illegible] provides and distributes [illegible] charge of all [illegible] papers, etc., of the Legislature [illegible] generally [illegible] of all [illegible] bonds, etc. The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to [illegible] commissions, etc., [illegible] and is required to give any person a copy [illegible] In all of the States the Secretary of State is [illegible] member of a number of the official State boards, but [illegible] these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as in many of them, notably California, Connecti[illegible]cut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsyl[illegible]vania, the office is called Auditor General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State govern[illegible]ment are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Terri[illegible]tory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with his State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A com[illegible]plete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and [illegible] and loan associations, and in some States is *ex officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and enter satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the peo[illegible]ple's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from $500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is em[illegible]powered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasury. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be counter[illegible]signed by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out. [illegible] books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of [illegible] the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State [illegible] common provisions [illegible] complete record of all moneys [illegible] what is received or paid out of the various "funds" [illegible] separate accounts. In several of the States the Governor and one or two other State officials [illegible] a [illegible] at certain times examine and check up the accounts, [illegible] of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In [illegible] of the Attorney-General are very [illegible] duty to [illegible] for the State in all actions [illegible] Supreme Court in which the State has an interest, to [illegible] prosecute in any courts all actions, either for or [illegible] in which the State has an interest, to [illegible] with and [illegible] attorneys in matters [illegible] official duties, and when public interest requires [illegible] in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written [illegible] on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the [illegible] or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when [illegible] [illegible] contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which [illegible] State institutions, and prose[illegible]cute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when

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necessary prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws, to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational [illegible] of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, [illegible] the secretary [illegible] of the States [illegible] given to this [illegible] called "State [illegible]" In Ohio [illegible] is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all public educational institutions and the all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested, his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports, a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions, the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of all other matters relating to the men, property, ordnance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this is made a separate State office, generally speaking the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is also made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and [illegible] in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers [illegible] to see that all laws respecting [illegible] insurance companies are [illegible] observed, [illegible] to insurance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the [illegible] of any company not conforming to the law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies [illegible] to examine [illegible] condition, assets, etc. [illegible] relating to insurance companies [illegible] at regular intervals makes [illegible] reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, [illegible] the labor bureau [illegible] of work is [illegible] a bureau of statistics [illegible] of these [illegible] and present [illegible] reports [illegible] to the [illegible] and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring [illegible]

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which [illegible] necessary by local conditions or special business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the to [illegible]

[illegible] State Immigration [illegible] Superintendent or commissioner of [illegible], commissioner of mines, secretary of agricultural board, secretary of [illegible], clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of [illegible] inspector general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State officer. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which show the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public [illegible], [illegible] commissioners, [illegible] commissioners, board of [illegible] dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular sessions every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call a special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In making all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and three or more associate justices or judges as may be provided for [illegible] from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or [illegible] representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or the Senate. In [illegible] the Supreme Court [illegible] in [illegible] law and equity, and [illegible] original jurisdiction in [illegible] but there is [illegible] in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, [illegible] courts, [illegible] that of the Supreme Court, and vary greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business [illegible] courts are also provided with the necessary officers [illegible] the judicial business, such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details, such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work, there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or [illegible] of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from $1,[illegible] to $[illegible] per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The *general* plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outline the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of account, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository where are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, [illegible] It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practicable after the filing of any instrument in writing [illegible] entitled to be recorded, to record the [illegible] in books provided by the county for that purpose, [illegible] All of the States have *some* of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to *all* of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record any instrument of

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DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

any kind unless it is duly executed according to law. He is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance, [illegible] it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of [illegible] situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper officer. He is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota and many States the office is called "clerk of district court," while in many of the States including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the records which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no set [illegible] in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: first, a docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county. By virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity, to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties, to attend if possible all preliminary examinations of [illegible]. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the [illegible], examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued, draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The [illegible] of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and [illegible] in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect in each county a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in which the corporate powers of the county are vested [illegible] the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpœna witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout of all the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate [illegible] county. At regular intervals they settle with the county [illegible] examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; [illegible] amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement [illegible]; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc. and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States varies so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. [illegible] concerning the organized townships [illegible] would apply to all the States are the following: [illegible] organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued, to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and [illegible] to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In [illegible] of the States the township government is carried [illegible] county and state governments, having the various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people the corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and [illegible] of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what are termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officers, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officers they maintain a township board, which is given certain [illegible] powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and appropriations made for the exercise of such authority are voted upon at the town meeting. In many of the States the township board consists of [illegible] made [illegible] three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meeting.

The principal officials in township organizations in [illegible] all the States are the following: "supervisors, or trustees," "clerks," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "poundmasters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim in this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, money, and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose, and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, [illegible] them the power to elect their own officers and act independently [illegible] the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given [illegible] is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient [illegible] districts, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the greatest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independent of the township in which they are located, both as to school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters [illegible] is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and [illegible] as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

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General Information on Banking and Business Methods.

Relations Between a Bank and its Customers

IN business life there is no [illegible] or important relation than that which exists between the business [illegible] generally and the banks and it should be guarded with [illegible] care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business [illegible] in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on b[illegible] the agency of banks. They are to-day a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances [illegible]. Business in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

Opening an Account.

THE FIRST STEP in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts or exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk [illegible] the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

Deposits

DEPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book;" and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing-House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefor acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

Discounts, Loans, Etc

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made; in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the [illegible] less the interest.

Many business men fail to obtain the help that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan, and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided there can be reasonable security [illegible]. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man, he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker *first* and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and adviser in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the [illegible] aid, but this refusal should *never* be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before [illegible] his own personal desires.

Collections

IN leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words "For Collection for Account of" and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the book of the customer as "collection" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount [illegible] his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank [illegible] acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence [illegible]. All [illegible] collections either in [illegible] the city where [illegible] are located [illegible] at very moderate [illegible]. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as

[illegible] either [illegible] one desires to [illegible] a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with [illegible] drafts.

Statements and Balances.

A FEW words concerning statements and balances would not be inappropriate in this connection. The customer of a bank should always and without fail, once every month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

Negotiable Paper

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that all business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America, and without which [illegible] civilized world could [illegible] on. This term includes [illegible] checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches: first, the power of transferring the paper from [illegible] to another, so that the assignee shall acquire a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker, with few exceptions are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not [illegible] certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are [illegible]: It must be written; must be signed, it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency, it must be to pay money in a certain amount or in an amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

Promissory Notes

ACCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker" to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they [illegible] qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in many promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded in defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defenses [illegible] holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser in the regular course of business before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not [illegible] will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made, but [illegible] *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a [illegible] due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any condition [illegible] A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor [illegible] at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a [illegible] might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration; as where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration [illegible] If a note is payable at a bank it is only [illegible] at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a [illegible] demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this [illegible] refusal.

Days of Grace. In a great many states three "days of grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the general rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of states have already passed laws abolishing the "days of grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, unless it is specifically waived in the instrument the payee cannot [illegible] as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the day set for payment.

Bills of Exchange

THE [illegible] whereby one person requests [illegible] a certain fixed [illegible] the inland and foreign bills, the [illegible] them. The [illegible]

[illegible] upon its face or [illegible] The instrument is usually made [illegible] or where by endorsement, which method of transfer may [illegible]

The following is a common form of an [illegible] bill of exchange:

[illegible]

Sixty days after sight pay to John [illegible] or order [illegible]

[illegible] John [illegible]

Checks

A CHECK on a bank [illegible] inland bill of exchange [illegible] in some slight [illegible] of the parties [illegible] acceptance, as a [illegible] funds at the [illegible] having funds on deposit has an action for damages for refusal to honor [illegible] under such circumstances on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business [illegible] day, and in this way their resemblance to a bill [illegible] is very close. As stated a check requires no acceptance, as far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is [illegible] and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder [illegible] is charged against the [illegible] and it is considered paid [illegible]

The drawer [illegible] the same as the drawer of a bill of exchange [illegible] principal debtor [illegible] the maker [illegible] any del[illegible] presentation to the holder of a check [illegible] the hands of the [illegible] carry it may be at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank [illegible] fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank [illegible] of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time [illegible] that it will either be presented the next day [illegible] in which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable [illegible] the party responsible for the [illegible] forged [illegible] the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the [illegible] their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly [illegible] the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

Drafts

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange usually called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

$1000 Chicago, June 1, 1901

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of ——— Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.

To Geo. Sims, New York, N. Y. John Sims

Endorsements

THE [illegible] on the back of any check, draft [illegible] bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed [illegible] dorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indica[illegible] he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid [illegible]. Where the instrument [illegible] bearer" as in "John Sims or bearer" no endorsement is necessary to pass the title. It passes with delivery and any holder may collect or negotiate it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title the law presumes in the absence of [illegible] qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the [illegible] are named in the [illegible] of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In [illegible] their liability as endorsers is joint and several. But [illegible] endorse one after the other in making a transfer [illegible] their liability is several [illegible]

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument [illegible] "or order" must bear the [illegible] of the party [illegible] to pass the title [illegible] payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party [illegible] a transfer [illegible] to require the person from whom he received it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be [illegible] this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement [illegible] means," in making which [illegible] on the back of [illegible] of any kind. This [illegible] and, from that time on, it becomes payable [illegible] passes with delivery [illegible] subsequent holder [illegible] limit it by making it payable to some other party [illegible] some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. [illegible] negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" [illegible]

[illegible] his own endorsement [illegible] by writing over [illegible] This point has been decided by the [illegible]

[illegible] may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways [illegible] in the business [illegible]

[illegible] liability as an endorser but [illegible] the instrument thereafter [illegible] and it

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to [illegible] Sons or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. *only*," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general [illegible] of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, *as a rule*, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay it. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they only exist in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a *general* rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest must be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfilment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and, if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

AN accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus preforms it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced. For in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, [illegible] [illegible] with bankers, as it should be, to require [illegible] to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." over the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct, and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept paper endorsed this way, and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES

ANY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence, is by no means conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the result of such examination, the great aim of the law being to accomplish strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, [illegible] of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have [illegible] meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant [illegible] of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their [illegible] for necessaries. Its being voidable, but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY

THERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent *only* when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the *usual* scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or orally, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale, and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go on and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made [illegible] or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent [illegible] may be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York Clearing house. The exchanges have been about [illegible] hundred dollars during the past thirty years while the balances paid in money have only been about [illegible] millions, or about four per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the [illegible] authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 117[illegible], and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could *not be withdrawn*. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued [illegible]. In 1401 the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period [illegible] earlier than this the Jewish money [illegible] had invented what are known as "foreign bills of exchange." [illegible] that [illegible] trade a business of negotiating and banking [illegible]. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation [illegible] and for [illegible] of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had as a principal object the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coin and to [illegible] the credit [illegible] for them. Various other banks sprang into existence, [illegible] of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in [illegible] government as is that of England. [illegible] revenues of the [illegible] form of [illegible] notes and other [illegible]

It is claimed that the first chartered bank in the United States [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] of Philadelphia, and first act of [illegible] was taken [illegible]

[illegible] United States Government, but later the [illegible] [illegible] and in 1811 the [illegible]

[illegible] and private banking [illegible] [illegible] of banking assumed [illegible]

[illegible] Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865 an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or state bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National bank [illegible]. This had the effect of taxing the state bank circulation out of existence. As our National banking system is pronounced the most efficient of that of its kind the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under the act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the [illegible] are receivable at [illegible] the United States [illegible] except for duties on imports, interest on [illegible] and in redemption of [illegible] currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve. [illegible] authorized to loan money at the [illegible] interest allowed by the various states, where no rate is fixed by the laws of the state the bank may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders [illegible] [illegible] equally and ratably, for all debts of the [illegible] amount of their stock in addition to the [illegible] banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital, and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to take up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the [illegible] in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. [illegible] violation of the law such as, for instance, [illegible] loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State Banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing state banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of their inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

[illegible] cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks which have during the day received [illegible] drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous, and complicated, that the balances were settled only once [illegible] day—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneous and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in exchanges [illegible] have amounted to [illegible] set [illegible] in the space of a [illegible]. Besides saving [illegible] and expense, it enabled the banks by united action [illegible] settlement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in almost all the clearing houses of this country. The clearing house is provided [illegible] for each bank that is [illegible] name and number of the bank [illegible] morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by [illegible] messenger who brings with him the checks drawn [illegible] that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks [illegible] "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes [illegible] in the house [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

[illegible]

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

B. C.
[illegible] Biblical account of the creation.
[illegible] Sargon I, King of Babylon.
[illegible] *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
[illegible] Snefru, of Egyptian dynasty.
Egyptian inscriptions begin.
Hebron said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
The Pyramid Tombs erected.
2500 Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
2458 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians.
2418 The deluge.
2300 The Elamitic Conquest.
The Hittites in Cappadocia.
Rise of Assyria.
2250 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
2200 The IIta dynasty in China founded.
Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2180 Nineveh built.
2160 First Persian dynasty founded.
2130 Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis.
2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
2093 Reign of Urich of Chaldea.
2042 Uranus arrives in Greece.
2089 Sicyon, Greece founded.
1996 Birth of Abraham.
1921 Call of Abraham.
1920 Abraham arrives in Syria.
1896 Isaac born.
1882 Death of Abraham.
1856 Kingdom of Argus founded.
1850 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800 Hykos in Egypt.
1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571 Moses born.
Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1556 Athens founded.
1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
1530 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1500 The Kossean conquest of Babylon.
Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1493 Cadmus founds Thebes.
Discovery of brass.
Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491 The passover instituted.
Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
The law given from Mount Sinai.
1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1451 Death of Moses and Aaron.
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
1445 Joshua divides Canaan.
1413 to 1126 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel.
1384 Corinth built.
1380 Kurigalzu King of Babylon.
1355 Eglon, King of Moab.
1350 Israel wars with her neighbors.
1326 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.
1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.
Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
1313 Kingdom of Mycenæ created.
1308 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
1285 Barak and Deborah in Israel.
1280 Pelops settles in South Greece.
1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
1270 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
1240 Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
1236 Abimelech King of Israel.
1220 Proetus in Egypt.
[illegible] Helen carried off by Paris.
1193 Trojan war begins.
1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.
1180 Rameses III, the last Egyptian native hero.
1171 Eli, High Priest in Israel.
1161 Israel wars against Amorites.
1152 Alba Longa founded.
[illegible] Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
1143 Jephtha judge over Israel.
1136 Samson defeats the Philistines.
1120 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1112 Death of Samson.
1110 Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon [illegible].
1103 [illegible] settle in Asia Minor.
1100 [illegible] The Chow dynasty in China founded.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.
1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.
1085 Birth of David.
1057 Death of Samuel.
1056 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
1049 David takes Jerusalem.
1047 King Hiram of Tyre aids the Israelites.
1044 Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
1023 The revolt and death of Absalom.
1015 Death of David.
Solomon becomes King.
1011 Solomon's Temple begun.
1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
975 Death of [illegible].
Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
Syria recovers independence.

*Egyptian history is in a state of [illegible] hopeless obscurity, the [illegible] of the great Egyptologers differing more than 2000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the great [illegible].

B. C.
971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and [illegible] Jerusalem.
[illegible] Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
950 The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria.
916 Rhodians found navigation laws.
[illegible] Israel is afflicted with a famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrud.
897 Elijah translated to heaven.
896 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
895 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
892 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
884 Lacedemon settled.
Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
Assur-natsir-pal, King of Assyria.
880 The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
878 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
877 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.
870 The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.
860 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
Hazael attacks Israel.
846 Lycurgus flourishes.
Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
821 Assyria conquers Tarsus.
820 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
800 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
Eolian colonies established.
794 Ionian colonies established.
776 Commencement of the Olympiads.
First authentic date in Greek history.
760 The Etruscans in Campania.
753 Rome founded by Romulus.
752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
Ethiopia independent.
747 Babylon independent of Nineveh.
League between Romans and Sabines.
745 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
Assyria invades Palestine.
743 Messenian wars.
Sparta victorious.
741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
726 Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
723 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia.
721 Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.
716 Assassination of Romulus.
715 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.
713 Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.
710 Sennacherib invades Judah.
185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.
709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
698 Manasseh, King of Judah.
Gross idolatry in Judah.
690 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
[illegible] Egypt divided between 12 kings.
685—668 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
681 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
Babylon becomes the second capital.
683 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens.
678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
672 Assyria conquers Egypt.
671 Psammeticus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horatii and Curiatii.
Rise of Megaria, Greece.
667—625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
665 Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
Tullus Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
662 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
660 Messany, Italy founded.
Buddha.
659 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Byzas.
657 Bacchiadae expelled from Greece.
650 Median Monarchy founded.
645 Egypt independent of Assyria.
642 Kyaxite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxares.
641 Cyrene founded.
640 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome.
Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Media.
Ostia, Italy, founded.
Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
632 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.
625 Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
Nineveh taken by the Medes.
Assyrian Empire Ends.
Periander at Corinth.
624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens.
In repairing the temple at Jerusalem Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover.
Jeremiah prophet.
623 Passover.
The Ark restored.
616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in Rome.
615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.
Pharaoh Necho II., Egypt, circumnavigates Africa.
610 Battle of Megiddo.
Death of Josiah.
Necho II., Egypt, attempts to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of over [illegible] men.
605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected.
Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years captivity.
Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.
Jehoiakim, his vassal.
603 Daniel prophesies at Babylon.
602 Jehoiakim revolts from Babylon.
600 The Cloaca Maxima (great sewers) of Rome are built.
598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
Second captivity.
597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria continues a subject of Persia for three centuries.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Athens published.
[illegible] [illegible] wise men of Greece flourish, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Pittacus, Chilon, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].
War between Media and Lydia.

B. C.
[illegible] The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
Jerusalem having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.
Golden image set up.
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace.
Prophecies of [illegible].
586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
End of the kingdom of Judah.
585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years.
Treaty between Media and Lydia.
[illegible] Copper coins [illegible] at Rome.
[illegible] Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
[illegible] Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.
[illegible] Civil war in Egypt.
[illegible] Amasis reigns in Egypt.
[illegible] Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
[illegible] The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants.
562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
Nabonidus King of Babylon.
560 Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.
Confucius and Zoroaster.
Esop's fables.
559 Anacreon begins to be known.
Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
[illegible] Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467).
[illegible] Conquest of Lydia and capture of Crœsus by Cyrus.
[illegible] Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
[illegible] Fall of Lydian Empire.
543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
540—510 Era of Pythagoras.
539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Phenicians.
538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
Cyrus conquers Babylon.
Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain.
536 Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.
535 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.
Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
534 Servius assassinated by Tulia, his daughter.
Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
533 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).
531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.
529 Death of Cyrus.
Accession of Cambyses.
525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456).
The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius 522.
522 Death of Cambyses.
Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
Lestus founded.
521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
520 Sibylline books brought from Cume.
Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. [illegible]).
515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
514 Insurrection in Athens.
Hipparchus slain.
Hippias rules in Athens.
510 Croton destroys Sybaris.
Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
Foundation of the Republic.
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls.
The Pisistridæ expelled from Athens.
Athens a republic.
509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.
508 First treaty between Rome and Carthage.
First Valerian Laws.
The Scythian Expedition of Darius.
[illegible] Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated.
504 Sardis burned by the Greeks.
501 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras.
Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome.
Ionian revolt in Asia Minor.
500 Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians.
499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).
498 Persia recovers Cyprus.
497 Battle of Lake Regillus.
Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans.
First authentic date in Roman history.
495 Histieus the Persian sent to the coast by Darius.
495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).
Revolt of the Ionians aided by Athens, suppressed.
494 Tribunes at Rome appointed.
Patricians secede.
493 Independence of the Latins recognized.
Corioli taken by Caius Marcius (Coriolanus). The last [illegible].
492 First Persian expedition under Mardonius against Greece is defeated and fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos.
491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is received by the Volscians.
490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes.
Their defeat and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.
489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.
488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians.
486 Egyptian revolt.
First Agrarian law of Cassius proposed.
[illegible] Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia.
Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.
485 Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.
Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 408).
482 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians.
481 Athenian fleet built.
Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians led by Xerxes.
480 Battle of Thermopylæ, fall of Leonidas.
Battle of Salamis, victory of Themistocles.
Xerxes destroys Athens.
First invasion of [illegible] by Carthage.
Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.
Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406).
[illegible] Anaxagoras [illegible] [illegible] teaches [illegible] at Athens.
479 [illegible] of Athens by Mardonius.
Persians defeated at Platæa and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
Siege of Sestos.
477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens.
The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes.
[illegible] [illegible] Hiero I. of Syracuse.
[illegible] Father and [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

B. C.
471 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403).
First Publilian Laws.
Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa, Rome.
470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
[illegible] [illegible] taken.
Suicide of Appius Claudius.
469 Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens.
468 Birth of Socrates.
Destruction of Mycene by the Argives.
Pindar and Aeschylus flourishes.
466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia.
Siege of Naxos.
Battle at the Eurymedon.
Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
465 Xerxes I. assassinated.
Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia.
Revolt of Thasos.
464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
Third Messenian War.
Sparta defeats Messenia.
460 Egypt revolts against Persia.
(The revolt is suppressed in 455.)
Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates both died in B. C. 357.
The Athenians in Egypt.
[illegible] Gorgias flourished.
[illegible] Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.
Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378).
Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome.
Defeats the Equi.
457 Battle of Tanagra.
456 The Long Walls of Athens completed.
451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.
Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis in Cyprus.
Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
First Decemvirate abolished.
Appius Claudius, Rome.
448 Valerian and Horatian Laws.
Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
Abolition of the Decemvirs.
Second Sacred War in Greece.
447 Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans.
445 Thirty years truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
Decline of the Athenian Empire.
Revolt of Eubea and Megara.
Canuleian Laws, Rome.
Nehemiah governor of Judea.
444 Athenian Colony to Thurii.
Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
Commission of Nehemiah.
The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
Roman Consular Tribunes established.
443—438 The Parthenon at Athens built by [illegible].
443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
442 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.
440—439 The Samian war.
Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338).
434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans.
433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
Meton astronomer flourished.
431 Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.
Potidea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
Death of Pericles.
Rise of Cleon.
Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
430 The plague at Athens.
429 Plato born (died 347).
Siege of Platea.
Naval victories of Phormio.
428 Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
427 Reduction of Mytilene.
First Athenian expedition to Sicily.
First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
Corcyrean massacre.
426 Demosthenes in Ætolia.
Insurrection in [illegible].
425 Death of Xerxes I., followed by Logdianus.
Sphacteria taken.
424 Darius II. reigns in Persia.
Congress of Sicilians at Gela.
423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian affairs.
The Samanites (Rome) capture Valternum.
422 [illegible] taken by the Samanites.
[illegible] Birth of Diogenes the Cynic, (died 324).
418 Battle of Mantinea.
Spartans defeated by Athens.
417 The Hebrew Malachi prophesies.
Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.
414 Siege of Syracuse.
413 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gylippus.
412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens.
Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persians.
410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy years.
409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected.
Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians.
407 The Volscians defeat the Romans.
Rhodes founded.
406 Battle of Arginusæ.
Condemnation of the ten generals.
Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, reigns thirty-eight years.
405 The siege of Veii, Rome.
Battle of Ægospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse.
404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War.
Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
[illegible] [illegible].
Death of Alcibiades.
403 Thrasybulus restores democratic government at Athens.
402 [illegible] [illegible] (died 317).
401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who [illegible] at the battle of Cunaxa. He is [illegible] and slain and the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins.
[illegible] [illegible] flourished.

B. C.
[illegible] Malachi.
399 Death of Socrates.
[illegible] Campaign and [illegible] of Dercyllidas.
[illegible] First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia.
The [illegible] defeat [illegible] captures Veii.
395 [illegible] against Sparta. Lysander [illegible].
394 Persians [illegible] the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
The Corinthian War begins.
The second battle of Coronea.
393 The Long Walls of Athens restored by Conon.
392 Veii stormed by [illegible].
391 Camillus [illegible].
390 Battle of Allia.
The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt.
Siege of the Capitol.
389 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus.
Birth of Eschines.
The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
387 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
End of the Corinthian War.
Capitoline games established in Rome.
385 Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
384 Birth of Aristotle.
Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
383 Battle of Lechæum.
The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379.
382 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phœbidas.
Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
380 Death of Aristophanes.
Height of Spartan power.
379 Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
378 The Athenians allied with Thebes.
376 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians.
Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
375 Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
372 Peace between Athens and Sparta.
371 Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans at Leuctra.
Foundation of Megalopolis.
370 Jason of Phere assassinated.
Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
367 Embassy of Pelopidas the Greek to Persia.
Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
Licinian laws passed at Rome.
366 Joshua slain by the High Priest.
Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome.
First Plebeian consul elected.
365 Great Plague at Rome.
Legend of M. Curtius.
362—346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and [illegible].
Battle of M[illegible].
[illegible] and [illegible].
360 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
Kingdom of Pontus founded.
358 Beginning of the Social War in Greece.
Siege of Chios and Byzantium.
Amphipolis taken by Philip I.
357-2[illegible]-347 Roman law.
Phocian (or Sacred) War begins.
Expedition of Dion to Sicily.
356 Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi.
Birth of Alexander the Great.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus [illegible].
Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse.
Caius Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian Dictator at Rome.
355 End of the Social War in Greece.
Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
354 Revolt of Artabazus [illegible] Persian.
353 Siege of Methone, Greece.
352 Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
Phenicia revolts from the Persian monarchy.
351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian consul, Rome.
Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
350 The Roman [illegible] defeats the [illegible].
348 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
346 Surrender of [illegible].
End of the Sacred War.
Philip admitted [illegible] Council.
Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
343 First Samnite war begins.
Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
Expulsion of Dionysius.
Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
342 Roman Genucian laws.
Mutiny at [illegible], Rome.
342—341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to Thrace.
Birth of Epicurus (died 270).
340 Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimissus.
Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
339 Second Roman Publilian law.
Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians.
338 Philip general of the Amphyctionic League.
Battle [illegible].
[illegible].
337 First [illegible].
337 The Latin War begins after two years the Romans are victorious.
336 Murder of Philip.
Accession of Alexander III., the Great.
Accession of Darius [illegible].
335 Alexander destroys Thebes [illegible] [illegible] of the Greeks [illegible].
334 Battle of the Granicus.
Macedonian Empire Formed.
Alexander invades Persia.
333 Battle of Issus.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the [illegible].
Treaty between Alexander and [illegible].
Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
331 [illegible] by Alexander.
Battle of Arbela.
Conquest of Persia.
Founding of the town of Alexandria.
330 Darius III. assassinated.
[illegible] Athens [illegible] for the crown.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
327 [illegible] Campaigns of Alexander in India.
Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
326 Roman [illegible] for debt abolished.

B. C.
323 [illegible] of Demosthenes.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thrace.
Cassander in Greece.
Antigonus in Syria.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War lasts twenty-one years.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.
322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian kingdom.
[illegible] annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
321 First war among the "Successors of Alexander."
Battle of the Caudine Forks.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
Revolt of Phœnicia.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.
Roman victory at Cinna.
313 Samnite victory at Lautulæ.
312 Battle of Gaza.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Appius Claudius censor.
Appian Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
312—[illegible] Sandracottus Indian empire.
311—[illegible] The Etruscan War.
310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.
308 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills, defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.
307—306 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.
300 Athenian democracy restored.
Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.
299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
298 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)
Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
296 The Capitoline wolf.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome plebiscita declared binding on all the people.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II.
Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
284 The Etolian League formed.
283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
Rome at war with Tarentum.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
280 Achean League between twelve cities of Achea established.
Battle of Pandosia.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.
Rome and Carthage allied.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.
The Septuagint written.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
The great wall of China built (?)
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.
272 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.
269 Silver money first coined at Rome.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.
268 Berosus flourished.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
266 Rome supreme over all Italy.
264 First Punic War begins.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.
260 First Roman fleet launched.
Victory of Duilius off Mylæ.
Rise of Parthia.
260—220 Reign of Asoka in India.
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomos.
Invasion of Africa.
The Arsacidæ.
255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
Evacuation of Africa.
254 The Kingdom of Bactria.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 525 B. C.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean Leagues.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insulæ.
End of the First Punic War.
Sicily made a Roman Province.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.
240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.
234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato (died 149).
232 Antigonus Doson in Macedon.
229 Athens joins the Achean League.
227 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.
226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.
225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.
222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia.
Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
221 Battle of Sellasia.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Acheans against Ætolians.
220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
219 Antiochus overruns Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyrian war.
218 Second Punic War begins.
Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
Battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.
217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.

B. C.
216 The two Scipios sent to Spain.
216 Battle of Cannæ. Romans defeated with horrible loss.
Revolt of Capua.
Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.
214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.
214 First Macedonian War.
[illegible]
212 Battle of [illegible]
[illegible] to Rome.
211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
Defeat and death of the two Scipios in [illegible]
Capua recovered by Rome.
Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.
Hannibal [illegible] Rome.
208 Battle of [illegible]
Battle of [illegible]
207 Battle of the Metaurus. Hasdrubal defeated [illegible] by the Romans.
Gold money first coined in Rome.
205 Ptolemy V. [illegible] of Egypt.
204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.
Siege of Utica.
203 Hannibal leaves Italy.
Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.
202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.
201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage. End of the Second Punic War.
[illegible]
Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.
199 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.
Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
197 Battle of Cynoscephalæ.
Philip defeated by Flaminius.
Palestine and Cœlesyria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.
The Rosetta Stone written.
196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
Hannibal joins Antiochus.
195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.
192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
Philopœmen, prætor of the Achean League.
Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius.
Philopœmen defeats Nabis of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achean League.
190 Battle of Magnesia.
188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopœmen.
184 Death of Plautus.
183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achean League.
182-174 Encroachments of Massinissa.
181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.
179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
171-168 Second Macedonian War.
170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 70).
168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus. Macedonia made a Roman province.
Eumenes II. visits Rome.
Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.
Athenians attack Oropus.
167 Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.
Romans ravage Epirus and Achea.
166 Rededication of the Temple.
One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
166-145 Hipparchus flourishes.
165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
164 Death of Antiochus.
He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethsura and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
161 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.
Embassy of Carneades, Diogenes and Critolaus to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.
160 Bactrians in India.
159 Death of Terence.
155 Athenians fined by Rome.
153 War in Spain.
150-138 Lusitanian War.
Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
149 Third Punic War begins.
Scipio invades Africa.
Andriscus in Macedonia.
148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.
147 The Achean war with Rome begins.
146 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman Province.
145 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.
Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.
143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 87).
142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.
140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).
Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.
Death of Viriathus, Rome.
Macedon, [illegible] absorbed by Rome.
138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).
135 Hyrcanus I. [illegible] of Judea.
134-132 Servile War in Sicily.
Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.
133 Laws of Tiberius Gracchus passed at Rome.
Gracchus murdered.
Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.
130 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.
129 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.
125 Rise of the Essenes.
Fulvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.
L. Cælius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.
123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
Roman colony sent to Carthage.
121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles. Caius Gracchus is murdered.
Metellus leader of Roman Senate.
120 Parthians subdue Bactria.
117 Ptolemy VII. reigns jointly with his mother Cleopatra.
116 Birth of Varro (died 28).
113 The Teutones and Cimbri invade Gaul.
111-106 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.
War renewed two years later.
Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subjects Numidia.
109-101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.
109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.
Atticus born (died B. C. 32).
106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.

B. C.
102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix).
Second Servile war [illegible] in Sicily.
101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercellæ and end of the war.
Battle of Campi Raudii.
100 Birth of Julius Cæsar.
[illegible]
L. Apuleius Saturninus [illegible] (Rome).
96 [illegible] Apion [illegible]
95 Birth of Lucretius [illegible]
92 [illegible]
90-88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy.
The Marsians and Samnites [illegible] are defeated.
88-84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridates [illegible]
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
Sulla [illegible] Rome.
87 Marius [illegible]
Proscription.
86 [illegible] of Egyptian Thebes.
Death of Marius at [illegible] of Sulla.
Athens sacked by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).
84 Peace made at war with Rome.
84 [illegible] Pontus, king of the Mithridates.
83 War with [illegible] in Italy.
[illegible] Phrygia.
83 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
82 Thebes destroyed.
[illegible]
Victory at the Colline gate.
Subjugation of Etruria.
Sulla becomes Dictator.
79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
The Cornelian Laws at Rome.
79-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
78 Alexandria Quintus [illegible]
75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithynia to Rome.
74-63 Third Mithridatic War.
74-66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.
73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
Birth of Virgil (died 19).
Scythians expelled from India.
69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
Pompey subdues the pirates.
66 Lucullus recalled.
Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.
Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 25).
65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).
Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.
64 Birth of Messalla (died 8).
Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
Birth of Seneca (died 50).
59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).
58 The Gallic War begins.
Cicero banished.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
End of the Seleucidæ.
Cesar defeats the Belgæ and Nervii.
55-54 Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the temple at Jerusalem, is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhæ 53.
54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
52-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
Murder of Claudius by Milo.
51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.
49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.
Pompey driven from Italy.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
Cesar dictator.
48 Battle of Pharsalia.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysius and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
47 Cesar again dictator.
War in Egypt.
Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
46 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
His triumphs.
45 War in Spain.
Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
Cesar Pater Patriæ Imperator, for life, Dictator.
First year of Julian calendar.
44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.
Antony becomes master of Rome.
Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy [illegible]
Battle of Mutina.
Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
End of the Republic.
42 Battle of Philippi.
42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius. The Triumvirs masters of the Roman world.
41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.
Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.
37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans.
Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).
Lepidus deprived of power.
Defeat of Antony in Parthia.
34 Antony invades Armenia.
32 War between Octavius and Antony.
31 Battle of Actium.
Establishment of the Roman Empire.
30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.
Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.
[illegible] of the best Latin Literature at Rome.
29 The Gates of Janus Shut.
27 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus [illegible]
Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.
[illegible]
[illegible] Arabia.
[illegible] Marcellus.
21 Augustus Cesar [illegible] Confederacy of [illegible]
20 Roman standards restored by Parthia.
[illegible]
18 Death of [illegible]
17 [illegible]
Agrippa invades Asia.
[illegible] a province of Rome.
14 German war. Roman defeat under Lollius.
12 Victories of Drusus over the [illegible]
12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
11-9 Campaigns of Tiberius in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
9 Death of Drusus.

B. C.
[illegible] the Germans.
[illegible]
4 Birth of [illegible] according to [illegible]
Death of Herod, king of Judea.
A. D.
1 [illegible]
[illegible]
9 [illegible]
9 [illegible] the Germans under [illegible]
[illegible] Germans under Arminius.
[illegible]
14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
[illegible]
14-16 [illegible] Germany.
17 [illegible] and the East.
19 Death of [illegible]
[illegible] and Marbod.
20 Valerius Maximus.
[illegible] at Rome.
[illegible]
26 Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea.
26-37 Tiberius retires to Capreæ.
29 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius. [illegible] and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
Agrippina I. banished.
31 [illegible] Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97).
40 Philo [illegible] embassy to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch (died 120).
41 Claudius emperor of Rome.
42 Claudius [illegible] Mauretania.
Birth of [illegible] (died 11?).
43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
[illegible]
Birth of Martial (died [illegible]).
Lycia becomes a Roman province.
44 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
47 London founded by the Romans.
Birth of Juvenal (died 120 (?)).
Thrace directly Roman.
The Frisians subdued by Rome.
50 Defeat and capture of Caractacus, taken prisoner to Rome.
Claudius marries Agrippina II., and adopts Nero.
51 South Britain a Roman province.
54 Agrippina poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
55 Birth of Tacitus (died 117 (?)).
58 Corbulo in Parthia.
59 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippina.
Agrippina murdered by Nero.
Parthia and Armenia at war.
60 St. Paul at Malta.
61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.
Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
Birth of Papinius Statius, poet, died 96.
Birth of Pliny the Younger, died 105.
64 Rome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
65 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of Seneca and Lucan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
66 Josephus governor of Galilee.
67 Nero at the olympic games.
68 Death of Nero.
Galba becomes emperor.
69 Civil war at Rome.
Otho kills himself.
Vitellius killed.
70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.
Vespasian emperor of Rome.
70-80 Colosseum at Rome built.
71 The gates of Janus closed.
Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
Philosophers expelled from Rome.
Reform of Treasury, Rome.
71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from Rome by Vespasian.
78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor.
79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
79 Death of Pliny the Elder.
The Laocoon group sculptured.
80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.
Amphitheatre of Verona built.
81 Domitian emperor of Rome.
82 Rome wars with Chatti.
83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.
84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.
85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Getæ or Dacia.
Quadi and Marcomanni.
91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.
95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.
St. John banished to Patmos.
96 Domitian killed.
Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).
96-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.
98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
103 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
102-106 Subjugation of Dacia.
104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
117 Hadrian emperor.
He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
Statues of Antinous, Hadrian's page.
Birth of Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, died 202.
Birth of Lucian, died 200.
121 Hadrian's wall built—Newcastle to Carlisle—[illegible] to the Danube.
Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.
125 First apologies for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.
130 Birth of Apuleius.
Birth of Galen, died 200.
Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
132 Second Jewish War.
Barchochebas leader of the Jews.
[illegible] persecution of Hadrian.
135 Dispersion of the Jews.
138 Antoninus Pius emperor.
The empire at peace.
Faustina [illegible] artists.
Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
[illegible] Vallum Antonini in Britain.
[illegible] [illegible]
147 Development of Roman civil laws.
[illegible] Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
161 [illegible] Pestilence and famine at Rome.
[illegible] war with Parthia.
[illegible] Persecution of the Christians.
[illegible] martyred.
167 [illegible] War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
[illegible] Death of [illegible]
[illegible] sole emperor.
[illegible] rebellion in Syria.
[illegible] persecuted.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Rome.
[illegible]
[illegible] in Britain.
[illegible] Britannicus.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

A. D.
[illegible] emperor [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ascended [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Augustus.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Severus [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to the whole empire.
[illegible]
[illegible] emperor.
[illegible] of Alexandria.
[illegible] with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
217 Macrinus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus [illegible]
[illegible] Severus emperor [illegible]
226 Dissolution of the [illegible]
Foundation of the new Persian kingdom of the Sassanids by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of Severus.
235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
236 Persecution of the Christians.
238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (Maximus), and Gordianus III. emperors.
242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
249 Decius emperor of Rome.
250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
251 Death of Decius and his son.
Gallus emperor.
252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
Persecution of the Christians.
258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
259 Sapor ravages Syria.
Valerian taken prisoner.
260 Gallienus sole emperor.
The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
They destroy [illegible]
Antioch taken by Sapor.
263 The Franks invade Gaul.
267 The Heruli invade [illegible] expulsed by Dexippus.
268 Claudius emperor.
269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
275 Tacitus emperor.
276 Probus emperor.
277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
282 Carus emperor.
Expedition to the East.
284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
290 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
292 Constantius and Galerius [illegible]
Division of the empire.
296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Defeat of Narses.
303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
305 Abdication of Diocletian and [illegible]
Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
306 Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
307 Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.
Elevation of Licinius.
311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
313 Defeat and death of Maximin.
Edict of Milan by Constantine and Licinius for general religious [illegible]
Britain subdued.
314 War between the two emperors.
316 Birth of St. Martin, bishop of Tours.
[illegible] Constantine sole emperor.
[illegible] Constantinople founded, dedicated as the capital of the empire [illegible]
325 First General Council of the [illegible] held at Nicæa.
326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.
Controversy [illegible] Arius.
336 Death of Arius.
337 Constantine II., Constans [illegible] Constantius II., joint emperors.
Sapor [illegible] Mesopotamia.
[illegible] Death of Eusebius.
[illegible] Birth of [illegible] died [illegible]
347 Council of Sardica.
[illegible] Ulfilas bishop of the Goths (died 381).
350-353 Revolt of Magnentius. Defeated by Constantius.
354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strassburg).
361 Julian emperor.
362 Julian recalls the banished bishops and proclaims general religious toleration.
363 Persian War.
Julian killed.
Jovian emperor.
364 Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.
Final division of the empire.
367 [illegible] Theodosius in Britain aids Britons against Picts and Scots.
[illegible] The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.
[illegible] Death of Athanasius.
374 War with the Quadi.
Gratian emperor of the [illegible] Valentinian II.
Invasion of the Huns.
376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493).
[illegible] Constantinople threatened by the Goths.
379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.
381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.
Pagan rites prohibited.
[illegible] of the Goths.
[illegible] Maximus in Britain.
[illegible]
Massacre at Thessalonica.
Death of [illegible] of Nazianzus.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Death of Theodosius.
[illegible]
[illegible]

A. D.
395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died [illegible])
— [illegible] in Greece
Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius
396 The [illegible] ask aid of Honorius against [illegible]
397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan
398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople [illegible]
400 Alaric invades Italy
403 Battle of [illegible]
Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho
406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade [illegible]
409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about [illegible]
410 Sack of Rome by Alaric
Death of Alaric
Pelagius begins to preach about this time
412 Proclus the philosopher born (died 485)
414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great
Persecution of Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years
420 Death of St. Jerome
Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian flourished
423 Death of Honorius at Ravenna
425 Administration of Etius begins, lasting about thirty years.
The Traveler's Song published
428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, [illegible]
429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland
433 Attila King of the Huns
438 Theodosian code published
439 The Vandals surprise Carthage
440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.
Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.
446 Messages of the Britons to Etius for aid against the Saxons
447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila
449 The Robber-Council of Ephesus
Landing of the English in Britain.
Hengist and Horsa in Kent.
450 Death of Theodosius II
451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila
Victory of Etius at Chalons
Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.
Monophysite controversy begins.
452 Invasion of Italy by Attila
Venice founded
453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire
454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
Intercession of Leo.
457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
460 The epic poem of Beowulf [illegible]
461-67 Rule of Ricimer
Severus nominal Emperor
462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
465 Great fire at Constantinople.
470 Birth of Boethius (died [illegible])
475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).
476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
Succession of Western Emperors ends.
Close of the period of Ancient History.

Medieval History

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.
477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.
480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.
485 Proclus, philosopher, died.
486 Battle of Soissons
Clovius I. defeats the Gauls
489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.
491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex
493 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.
495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain
Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex
496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.
501 Laws of Burgundy published
502 Charbades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire
503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland
508-42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England
507 Clovis having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks
510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.
511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France
Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.
514 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople
519 Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.
527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome
Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.
529 Justinian Code published
— [illegible]
— The Franks [illegible]
— Italy [illegible]
— Birth of Gregory of Tours (died [illegible])
— The Turks enter Asia
— Northumbria founded in Britain
— The Angles form the Heptarchy Anglia [illegible]
552 [illegible] generals Narses and [illegible]
553 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.
— [illegible]
— Fergus [illegible]
561 Death of Clotaire [illegible] the Kingdom between them
563 St. Columba lands in Scotland
— Constantinople destroyed by fire
— [illegible]
565 Death of [illegible]. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent
568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy [illegible] governor of Italy.
570 Birth of [illegible]
577 [illegible] defeat [illegible]
581 [illegible]
[illegible] ravage [illegible]
584 Franks invade Italy [illegible] The Mayors of the palace the real rulers [illegible]
— [illegible]
— [illegible]
— [illegible]
— The Lombards [illegible]
597 St. Augustine arrives in England
— Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity
— [illegible]
— [illegible] are driven back
611 The Persians [illegible] conquests in Syria [illegible] and Asia Minor, and besiege [illegible]

— Jews persecuted in Spain
— Clotaire II. King of France
— [illegible] leaves Mecca and [illegible]
— [illegible] Solomon of the Franks [illegible]
— [illegible] and [illegible] the Salic and [illegible] Laws
— Mohammed re-enters Mecca, installed [illegible]
— Death of Mohammed
— [illegible]
— [illegible] King of [illegible]
— [illegible] institutes the new Moslem Calendar
— [illegible]
In [illegible] the Merovingian [illegible]
— [illegible] taken by the Saracens
— [illegible] becomes King of France
— [illegible]
— [illegible] in Spain
— [illegible] the last king of the [illegible]
— Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria in Northern Greece
— [illegible] last of the Merovingians [illegible]
— [illegible] drive Britons into Wales and [illegible]
— [illegible] to Wessex
— [illegible] defeats Thierry
— [illegible] by West Saxons
— Anafesto becomes the first Doge of Venice
— The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick
711 The Saracens cross from Africa [illegible]
The [illegible] ravage the East [illegible]
712 The [illegible] Kingdom of Spain overthrown [illegible] Arabs
— [illegible] of the Saracen kingdom
— Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and [illegible]
— Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in Asturias
— [illegible] formed into a Kingdom [illegible] checks the [illegible] Saracens in Spain.
— The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople
— [illegible] Duke of France.
— [illegible] invade France.
— [illegible] excommunicates the Emperor Leo
— Battle of Tours or Poitiers, crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks
— Charles Martel conquers Provence
— [illegible] settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus
— Carloman of France abdicates
— Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel becomes King of France
— Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope
— Insurrection in Mercia, Britain
— [illegible] becomes King of Cordova
— [illegible] annexes Ravenna to the See of [illegible]
— Insurrection of Toledo
— Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons Charlemagne and Carloman [illegible]
771 [illegible] alone
— Charlemagne after a severe struggle conquers the Saxons, they embrace Christianity.
774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards
778 Battle of Roncesvalles
Beginning of the age of chivalry.
Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain
— Saxons subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.
— The Danes land in England
— Charlemagne establishes the Margravate of Austria.
Reign of Alfonso the Chaste in Spain [illegible] independence of Christians established
— The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.
— Charlemagne crowned at Rome, becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III
862 Rurik, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod and becomes Grand Duke
— War between Slaves and Polyponnesian Greeks
— Louis I. Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
— Louis the German (France), conquers [illegible]
— [illegible] of the Byzantine Empire
— [illegible] two years later,
— [illegible] are annexed to [illegible]
— [illegible] occupy Dalmatia.
— [illegible] Heptarchy ends and Egbert, King of Wessex, becomes king of all England
— Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France,
— [illegible] Germany from [illegible]
— [illegible] Bald King of France
— [illegible] assert their independence
— [illegible] Verdun, the sons of Louis [illegible]
— [illegible]
— [illegible] Italy becomes independent
— [illegible] monarchy established by Rurik
— [illegible] under Kenneth
— [illegible] dynasty founded at Constantinople
— [illegible] Council of Constantinople
— [illegible] defeat Alfred at battle of Mer[illegible]
— [illegible] Navarre founded by Sancho
— [illegible] becomes Emperor [illegible] by Zedechias, a Jewish physician
— [illegible] Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
— Louis II. King of France
— [illegible] driven from England
— [illegible] Council of Constantinople
— [illegible] by Northmen
— [illegible] the Eastern [illegible]
— [illegible] and causes survey of the Kingdom
— [illegible] Arnold [illegible] Rome
— [illegible] Empire under [illegible]
— [illegible] from [illegible]
— [illegible] Alfred written
— [illegible] last of the [illegible]
— [illegible] becomes Robert
— [illegible] reigns in [illegible] Danes [illegible]
— [illegible] the Danes

— [illegible] over the [illegible] and becomes first [illegible]
— [illegible] Hugh Capet
— [illegible] becomes Emperor of the West [illegible] united
— [illegible] France
— Assassination of Edward the Martyr of [illegible]
— [illegible] the Norman Emperor
— [illegible] the Capital of [illegible] France
— [illegible] first introduced Christianity into Russia
— [illegible] Sylvester II. [illegible]
— [illegible] and powerful [illegible] Danes in England by [illegible]
— Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy
— [illegible] King of Denmark, avenges the [illegible]
— [illegible] flees to Normandy
— [illegible] King of Scotland
— Sweyn conquers England
— Battle of [illegible] defeats the [illegible]
— [illegible] Edmund [illegible]
— Canute invade England
— [illegible] Northern [illegible]
— Canute the [illegible]
— The Moors enter [illegible]
— Sancho II. [illegible] of Castile
— Aragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramiro I.
— Union of Leon and Austria with Castile
— Duncan I. of Scotland [illegible] by Macbeth
— Sicily [illegible] and Servia lost to the [illegible]
— The Cid [illegible] in Spain
— Danes driven from [illegible]
— Saxon Dynasty [illegible] Edward the Confessor King of [illegible]
— [illegible] defeated before [illegible]
— Rebellion of Godfrey in [illegible]
— War of Roderick, the Cid, with the Moors
— Moors expelled from Italy
— [illegible] defeated and slain [illegible] III. of Scotland
— [illegible] I., the Fair, King of France.
— Lambert of Hersfeld
— [illegible] captured by the Turks
— [illegible] of Normandy invades England
— [illegible] and is crowned King of England January 6
— [illegible] of Harold
— William I., the Norman, crowned King [illegible]
— The feudal system introduced in England
— Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies
— Hereward in the Isle of [illegible]
— Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII
— Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church
— Henry IV of Germany disputes his title
— Odericus Vitalis
— Justice of the Peace appointed
— Henry IV. submits and [illegible]
— Italy invaded by the Germans
— Henry IV. takes Rome
— The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there in 1085
— Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
— Domesday Book completed in England
— [illegible] commenced in [illegible]
— [illegible] Carthusians
— William II. crowned King of England.
— Mantua taken by Henry IV
— The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians
— [illegible] defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions
— Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.
— William of Malmsbury.
— First Crusade begun.
— Verse Edda compiled (?).
— War between France and England.
— Death of the Cid
— Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon
— Henry I. crowned King of England
— [illegible] a charter restoring the Saxon laws
— Crusaders capture Acre
— Milan becomes a free republic
— Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and [illegible] Normandy
— [illegible] Scotland
— [illegible] (the Lusty) King of [illegible]
— [illegible] invades Italy.
— Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
— University of Bologna founded
— [illegible]
— Rise of the Lombard [illegible] Italy
— [illegible] of France [illegible]
— Treaty of Worms, between Emperor and Pope
— David I. King of Scotland
— Era of the glory of Venice. Victories [illegible] Eastern Empire
— [illegible] King of England
— [illegible] captures the [illegible]
— [illegible] of franchise [illegible]
— Portugal becomes [illegible]
— [illegible] crowned at Winchester March [illegible]
— [illegible]
— Wars of the Lombard cities.
— Second Crusade, Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany, are defeated by [illegible]
— [illegible] defeated by Stephen [illegible]
— [illegible] published
— [illegible] Emperor of [illegible]
— [illegible] with Stephen
— [illegible] the first [illegible]
— Austria made a hereditary [illegible]
— [illegible] from the [illegible]

— [illegible] makes great conquests
— [illegible] defeated [illegible]
— [illegible] King of France
— [illegible] a digest of English law
— [illegible] Amiens and Valois annexed
— [illegible] Jerusalem
— [illegible] England, France and [illegible]
— [illegible] crowned in England Sept. 3
— [illegible] of Jews in London.
— Order of Teutonic Knights established
— Henry VI. invades Italy
— University of [illegible] founded
— Richard I. [illegible]
— Coeur de Lion made prisoner [illegible] by Henry IV., ransomed [illegible]
— [illegible] Saladin
— [illegible] May 27.
— [illegible] of Salamanca founded
— [illegible] besieged and captured by the Crusaders
— [illegible] and divide Greece
— [illegible] crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome
— [illegible] interdicted by the Pope
— French Crusade against the Albigenses.
— Inquisition established
— War between Venice and Genoa
— Battle of Muret, defeat of Albigenses.
— [illegible]
— [illegible] Charta [illegible]
— [illegible] confirmed and renewed [illegible]
— Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292)
— Henry III. becomes King of England, [illegible]
— Fifth Crusade by Germans and Hungarians
— Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.
— Matthew Paris [illegible]
— The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland
— [illegible] conquer a large part of Russia.
— [illegible] VIII. King of France
— [illegible]
— St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.
— Gregory IX. Pope
— Sixth Crusade. Frederick II. at Acre
— The Inquisition began
— Ten years' truce with the Sultan.
— Jerusalem restored to the Christians
— Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem
— Albigenses defeated in France
— University of Cambridge founded
— Fall of Hubert de Burgh
— Wars between Castile and Moors and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo and other cities by Ferdinand III
— The Mongolians invade Russia
— War between the Emperor and the Lombard League
— The Grand Duke Jurie (Russia) slain in battle
— Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.
— Seventh Crusade by Thibaud, Count of Champagne
— Prose Edda
— Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptchak
— Jerusalem seized by the Carismians
— [illegible] invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski
— The Hanseatic League formed
— Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.
— Louis defeats King Henry of England
— Louis captured by the Saracens, truce for ten years
— Mamelukes rule Egypt.
— Rise of Medici family in Italy
— Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia and reigns as Alexander I
— Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces
— Kublai Kahn builds Pekin
— Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria
— [illegible] War in England
— [illegible] Carinthia.
— The first regular Parliament of England
— [illegible] died 1321
— Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou
— Ninth Crusade by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales
— Louis IX. dies at Carthage
— Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
— The English quit Palestine.
— Reign of Edward I. of England [illegible]
— Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of [illegible]
— [illegible] of Hapsburg chosen [illegible] Ottocar refuses
— [illegible] the royal family of [illegible]
— [illegible] war upon Ottocar and [illegible]
— [illegible] Bruce and John Baliol [illegible] crown of Scotland
— [illegible] of Austria, founded [illegible]
— [illegible] at the battle of Marchfeld
— [illegible] massacre of Sicilians
— [illegible] of Aragon; the French [illegible]
— [illegible] to England
— [illegible] King of France
— [illegible] capital of Prussia.
— [illegible]
— Christian power in Syria destroyed
— [illegible] by England
— Sir William Wallace fights for the independence [illegible]
— Battle of [illegible] Bruce and Douglas defeated [illegible]
— Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire
— [illegible] becomes the capital of Russia
— [illegible] States-General in [illegible]
— [illegible] as King of Scot[illegible]
— [illegible] crowned July [illegible] King [illegible]
— Pope Clement V. [illegible]

— [illegible] the Moors [illegible]
— [illegible] of Louis X.
— [illegible] King of France
— [illegible] John V. defeats [illegible]
— [illegible] Italy
— Birth of John Wycliffe (died 1384)
— [illegible] Turks
— Edward III. crowned Jan. [illegible] King of [illegible]
— Independence of Scotland
— [illegible] from Africa by the [illegible]
— Charles the [illegible] of France dies. Philip VI. of the House of Valois, reigns
— [illegible]
— [illegible] II. King of Scotland
— [illegible] Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon [illegible]
— War between France and Flanders
— Birth of [illegible]
— [illegible]
— [illegible] defeated by Alfonso XI. of Castile
— Battle of Crecy. French under Philip [illegible] English under Edward III., and the Black Prince
— Battle of [illegible] Scotland
1347 [illegible]
Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome
— University of Prague founded
— Dauphiny annexed to France
— [illegible] in England
— [illegible] instituted by Edward and John II. King of France
— Marino Faliero of Venice
— Turks enter [illegible]
— Rienzi slain at Rome
— Battle of Poitiers, September 19. The English defeat the French. The Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies
— Charles IV. [illegible] Golden Bull, the [illegible] Constitution [illegible]
— Insurrection of [illegible]
— [illegible] of Bretigny, between England and France
— [illegible] overrun [illegible]
— Turks enter Greece
— The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England
— [illegible]
— Charles V. [illegible] King of France
— [illegible], the Bold, Duke of Burgundy
— Treaty between Austria and Bohemia.
— H. Van Eyck, painter, born
— The Mamelukes [illegible] Armenia
— Empire of Tamerlane founded
— Langland's "Piers Plowman"
— Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon
— Stuart line begins with Robert II. of Scotland
— Death of Petrarch
— [illegible] of the Pope
— Death of Boccaccio
— Richard II. King of England, June 22.
— Papacy restored to Rome
— Battle of the [illegible], of Russia defeats the Tartars
— Wycliffe's translation [illegible]
— Thomas A. Kempis [illegible]
— [illegible] London
— The Tartars burn [illegible]
— Death of John Wycliffe.
— John of Ghaunt in [illegible]
— Battle of Sempach, defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.
— [illegible]
— [illegible] power in Asia
— The Canterbury Tales published
— J. Van Eyck, painter, born.
— The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope
— Tamerlane the Tartar invades Russia.
— The Wenceslaus [illegible]
— Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks [illegible] defeat the Hungarian Christians
— Persecution of the Wickliffites or Lollards
— Union of [illegible]
— [illegible] of England
— [illegible] of the Lath [illegible]
— Birth of [illegible]
— Death of Chaucer [illegible]
— Rebellion in Wales [illegible] war and the [illegible]
— Battle of Angora. Timur the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.
— Prince James of Scotland captured
— [illegible]
— France [illegible] by the Pope
— [illegible] Alexander V. made [illegible]
— [illegible] of Hungary becomes Emperor
— University of St. Andrews founded
— Battle of [illegible] defeat the Highland [illegible]
— Birth of [illegible] painter
— Henry V. crowned, [illegible] King of England
— Council of Constance. Pope John XXIII [illegible]
— [illegible] King of Bohemia [illegible]
— Battle of Agincourt [illegible]
— The partisans of [illegible] war
— [illegible]
— Paris captured by the English. Treaty of Troyes [illegible]
— Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England
— [illegible] besieged by Amurath II
— [illegible] Scotland
— War between [illegible] and Venice
— [illegible]
— Joan of Arc [illegible] siege of Orleans [illegible]
— [illegible] VI. crowned at Paris in [illegible]
— [illegible]
— [illegible] of Arras [illegible] France and [illegible]
— [illegible]
— Invention of printing by [illegible]

Modern History.

1648 [illegible] at war with the Indians [illegible]
[illegible]
1649 Trial and execution of Charles I.
Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by [illegible]
1650 Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.
1651 [illegible] King of Hungary.
[illegible] crowned at Scone, Scotland.
[illegible] of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists.
Charles II. flees to France.
[illegible]
1652 [illegible] with Holland.
[illegible] under Van Tromp, "sweep [illegible]"
[illegible] by Blake.
1653 Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.
Peace between England and Holland.
Death of Van Tromp.
Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April [illegible] he becomes Lord Protector [illegible]
1654 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroquois.
Russian victories in Poland.
1655 Spain and England at war, which lasts five years.
1656 Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilna, with Poland.
Prussia declared independent of Poland.
Frederic William, the Great Elector.
Jamaica [illegible]
1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
Death of Admiral Blake.
1658 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany.
Death of Oliver Cromwell. Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
1659 Auto de fe, of the Inquisition, Mexico.
Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.
Peace of the Pyrenees.
1660 The restoration.
Charles II. returns to England, the monarchy re-established.
Birth of Stahl, died 1734.
1661 Death of Mazarin.
Colbert, Minister of Finance in France.
Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.
Birth of De Foe, died 1731.
The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced, court opened there in 1672.
1662 Terrible earthquake in Pekin, 300,000 lives lost.
Act of Uniformity, May 19.
The Church of England restored.
Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.
1663 Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.
Earthquake in Canada.
Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.
1664 France begins war with Holland.
New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.
The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
North Carolina settled.
De Courcelles governor in Canada.
War with the Mohawks.
1665 Second Dutch war with England.
Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne.
The Great Plague in London.
Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.
Canada granted to French West India Company.
1666 De Ruyter defeated by Monk.
Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.
Great fire in London.
The French Academy of Sciences founded.
1667 Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.
First Russian vessel built.
Birth of Swift, died 1745.
New York City; 384 houses.
1668 Triple Alliance, England, Holland and Sweden united against France.
Treaty of Lisbon.
Spain recognizes Portugal's independence.
Russian ambassadors sent to France and Spain.
1670 France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland.
First settlements of English in South Carolina.
Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.
1671 Birth of Steele, died 1729.
1672 Conde and Turenne overrun Holland.
Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.
William of Orange, stadtholder.
The De Witts assassinated in Holland.
The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.
The French acquire Pondicherry, India.
Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.
Paris Academy of Music founded.
Birth of Addison, died 1719.
1673 Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpepper.
Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.
1674 Death of the [illegible]
Discovery [illegible]
1675 King Philip's war [illegible]
Birth of Clarke [illegible]
1677 William of Orange marries [illegible]
"Paradise Lost" first published.
1678 Russia begins war with the Turks.
[illegible] of Nimeguen [illegible]
England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a [illegible]
Sir [illegible] found murdered.
Expedition of La Salle.
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published.
Birth of Bolinbroke, died 1751.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament.
Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Claverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.
1680 East India Company begins trading in China.
Execution of Lord Staff[illegible]
Mississippi river ex[illegible]
Charleston, Sou[illegible]
The Exclusion Bill, [illegible]
Origin of the Whig[illegible]
Mahratta power [illegible]
1681 La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.
De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] established by Russia.
1682 William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.
[illegible]
1683 [illegible] Vienna.
[illegible]
[illegible] and Algernon Sydney.
Canada renews war with the [illegible]
Mahomet [illegible] Vienna, but fails.
1684 Greece invaded by the Ve[illegible]
Birth of Berkeley, died 1[illegible]
1685 [illegible]
Accession of James II. of England.
Argyle's rebellion suppressed, and his [illegible]
[illegible] natural son of Charles II. [illegible] June 11 [illegible]

1686 Battle of Sedgemoor, July 6, defeat and [illegible] of Monmouth.
[illegible] colonized by Spaniards.
[illegible]
Birth of Allan Ramsay, died 1[illegible]
Birth of Young, died 1[illegible]
1687 Athens captured by the Venetians.
[illegible] decreed to be in the [illegible]
[illegible]
Molinos [illegible] and the "Quietists" [illegible]
1688 [illegible] acquittal of the seven bishops.
Abdication and flight of James II. Dec. [illegible]
Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.
[illegible] Variations issued.
[illegible] of Pope, died 1744.
1689 William and Mary proclaimed King and [illegible] Feb. 13.
[illegible] lands in Ireland.
[illegible] sole sovereign in Russia.
[illegible] rebellion in Scotland sup[illegible]
King William's war.
French and Indians ravage New England [illegible]
Canadian expedition fails.
The Toleration Act passes Parliament.
Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal.
Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.
France at war with England.
Birth of Montesquieu, died 17[illegible]
1690 French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.
Massacre of Salmon Falls.
Siege of Londonderry.
British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada.
Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet.
Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.
William III. lands in Ireland June 10.
Battle of the Boyne, July 1. James defeated.
1691 French invasion of Spain.
Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.
Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.
1692 Beginning of the English national debt.
Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
Massacre of Glencoe.
Battles in Steinkirk and Landen.
Birth of Bradley, died 17[illegible]
1693 Battle of Marsiglia, the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.
1694 Bank of England established.
Mary, Queen of England, dies.
Dictionary of [illegible]
University of Halle founded.
Birth of Bishop Butler, died 1752.
Birth of Voltaire, died 1778.
Birth of Chesterfield, died [illegible]
1695 Turks again invade Hungary.
Bayle's Dictionary published.
Abolition of censorship of the English press.
Namur falls.
1696 Trinity Church, New York, founded.
1697 Peace of Ryswick.
Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.
Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
End of King William's war.
Birth of Hogarth, painter, died 1764.
1698 Death of Frontenac.
First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
The Darien expedition sails.
Second East India Company formed.
Birth of Savage, died 1743.
Birth of Warburton; died 1779.
1699 Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
The Morea ceded to Venice.
Further explorations of the Mississippi.
Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.
1700 The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois.
Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.
Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.
1701 War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.
Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain [illegible]
[illegible] with France and Mantua.
The French found Detroit.
The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.
Russia at war with Sweden.
Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva by Charles XII.
Census of New York gave [illegible] inhabitants.
1702 Death of William III. of England.
Anne succeeds to the English throne, March 8.
Beginning of "Queen Anne's [illegible]"
Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch.
Holland, Austria and England declare war with [illegible]
Treaty of French with the Five Nations.
Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.
[illegible] Peter founds St. Petersburgh and makes the capital of the [illegible]
Portugal joins alliance against [illegible] France.
Irish parliament petitions for union.
Birth of Jonathan Edwards, died 1758.
Birth of John Wesley, died 1791.
1704 Battle of Blenheim. English and [illegible] allies under Marlborough victorious [illegible] the French.
[illegible] English capture Gibraltar.
[illegible] abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard.
England passes the Irish "Popery Act."
Battle of Schellenberg.
17[illegible] Charles acknowledged King of Spain at [illegible]
Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany.
170[illegible] Defeat of the French at Ramillies.
[illegible] and surrender [illegible]
[illegible] died 17[illegible]
1707 Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain.
Neufchatel seized and Mecklenburg purchased by Frederick I.
[illegible] and England at war.
[illegible]
Death of Aurungzebe.
Birth of Fielding.
Birth of [illegible]
1708 [illegible] ceded to Joseph I. of Austria [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] of Herculaneum.
England [illegible]
Battle of Pultowa.
Charles XII. [illegible]
[illegible] Swedish prisoners sent by [illegible]

17[illegible] Battle of Malplaquet, Marlborough again [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] war with Turks.
[illegible] Charles VI. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of Nova Scotia acquired by [illegible]
[illegible] and of the reli[illegible] war
Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.
Birth of Rousseau, died 1778.
Treaty of Utrecht between the great [illegible] and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England.
Italy divided, a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria.
Barcelona, Spain, besieged.
Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia.
[illegible] takes the title of Emperor of Russia.
[illegible] died [illegible]
1714 [illegible] Queen Anne.
George I. becomes King of England, Aug. 1.
[illegible] succession begins.
Treaty of Rastadt, Austria acquires the Netherlands.
Birth of Whitefield, died 1770.
Birth of Gluck, died 1787.
1715 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.
Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.
Landing of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22.
Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.
Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.
Russia adds Esthonia, Levonia and a large part of Finland to the Empire.
Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.
Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain.
Prussia and Sweden at war.
Death of Louis the Great, a[illegible] of [illegible] his grandson.
1716 [illegible] of speculation.
[illegible] Law's financial schemes.
[illegible] charter of Brooklyn first [illegible]
[illegible] Bill passed in England.
Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.
1717 New Orleans founded.
Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.
1718 The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.
Peace of Passarowitz.
Austria gains additional territory.
Russia expels the Jesuits.
Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
1719 Battle of Gonehiel.
Ostend East India Company founded.
Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of [illegible]
Robinson Crusoe published.
1720 Sardinia is made a kingdom.
Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes collapse.
Widespread financial distress.
1721 Birth of [illegible]
Birth of [illegible]
1722 The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.
Death of the Duke of Marlborough.
1723 The Jesuits expelled from China.
Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
Birth of Adam Smith, died 17[illegible]
Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.
1724 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.
"Wood's half-pence."
Great excitement in Ireland.
Modern History at Oxford University.
Guy's Hospital founded.
1725 Death of Peter the Great.
Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
The New York Gazette founded.
Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.
[illegible] Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
Birth of Hutton; died 1797.
1727 Death of George I., and accession of George II. in England, June 11.
Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
Birth of Goldsmith, died 1774.
A city library founded in New York.
Birth of Lessing, died 1781.
[illegible] Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed.
Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.
Birth of J. Watt, died 1819.
1731 Birth of Cavendish, died 1810.
Birth of Cowper, died 1[illegible]
Birth of George W[illegible]
[illegible] by Oglethorpe.
Birth of Wieland, died 1813.
[illegible] "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the [illegible]
Birth of Priestly, died 1804.
[illegible] of Philip V., conquers [illegible] crowned king of the two [illegible]
[illegible] Adams, died 18[illegible]
[illegible] Maria Theresa to Francis I.,
[illegible] Spain and Portugal.
[illegible] historian, died [illegible]
[illegible] Benjamin West, [illegible]
[illegible] William Herschel, died 1822.
[illegible]
[illegible] in England.
[illegible] the publication of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] his daughter [illegible]
[illegible] the Great [illegible]
[illegible]

17[illegible] Hostilities renewed in America between France and England as well as King [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Pretender lands at Scotland.
[illegible] at Preston Pans [illegible]
[illegible] died 17[illegible]
[illegible] defeated at Falkirk, Jan.
[illegible] the Pretender at Culloden.
[illegible]
French and English struggle for possession of India.
Capture of Madras by the French.
The French invade Flanders.
Stadtholdership revived in Holland.
[illegible] in England.
[illegible] died 18[illegible]
[illegible] Chapelle.
[illegible] of Austria confirmed in the [illegible]
[illegible] part of Flanders.
[illegible] becomes governor of Canada.
French encroach upon Nova Scotia.
Birth of Goethe, died [illegible]
Birth of La[illegible]
Birth of Laplace, died [illegible]
1750 Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
[illegible] theater in New York opened.
[illegible] of Pompeii.
[illegible] revolt, 1819.
1751 Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedia.
Birth of Sheridan, died 1816.
Birth of James Madison, died 1836.
1752 The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada, he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.
The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.
New style of year introduced into England, [illegible] 3 counted as Sept. 14.
The [illegible] ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.
1753 Hostilities begin in the American colonies. French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington [illegible] Pierre.
[illegible]
1754 [illegible]
Peace between France and England in India.
Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows, Washington surrenders it to De Villiers with honors of war.
Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.
1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.
French Acadians taken from their homes.
Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.
Niagara expedition fails.
Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
Birth of Dr. Hahnemann, died 1843.
Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress, died 1831.
1756 War declared between France and England.
Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.
Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.
Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.
The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
1757 Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.
Lord Clive's victories in India, takes Calcutta, January 2, Chandernagore, March 23.
Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.
[illegible] the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
Frederick defeated in the battle of Kolin, May 18.
Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau.
Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.
Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.
Attempted assassination of King Louis [illegible] by [illegible]
Birth of Jonathan Trumbull, died 1843.
Birth of Alexander Hamilton, died 1804.
Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor, died 1823.
Birth of Canova, sculptor, died 1822.
1758 Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe.
Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.
Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet, Fort George built.
General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne [illegible]
Prussians defeated at the battle of Hochkirch.
The French seize Forts St. David and [illegible] India.
1759 Fort Niagara captured by the British, July [illegible]
The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
Quebec surrenders to the English.
[illegible] king of the two Sicilies [illegible]
[illegible] defeated in the battles of [illegible]
[illegible] driven from India.
[illegible] French territory from [illegible]
[illegible] Robert Burns, died 1796.
Birth of Schiller, died 18[illegible]
Quebec attacked by the French under [illegible]
[illegible] captured by the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and
Battle of Torgau, defeat of the Austrians [illegible]
[illegible] Sophia, of [illegible]
[illegible] Pondicherry, in [illegible]
[illegible] George II., [illegible] Empress of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and Rosbach, [illegible] defeated in [illegible] by Frederick.
[illegible] Prime Minister, England.
[illegible]

17[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
Treaty of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] British parliament declares heavy duties [illegible]
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, [illegible] founded.

Modern History.

From A. D. [illegible] to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

1[illegible] Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.
1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.
1[illegible] Failure of Lord Amherst's [illegible]
1[illegible] Kingdom of Korea [illegible]
1[illegible] Opium trade prohibited.
1[illegible] Opium seized, causing trouble with [illegible]
Chinese outrages in Canton.
Hong Kong captured.
Naval battles.
1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War [illegible]
1841 War [illegible] to China's bad faith.
[illegible]
[illegible] England Hong Kong and [illegible], repudiated by Emperor.
1842 Treaty of peace at Nankin, with England, August [illegible]
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese [illegible] of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.
China pays $21 [illegible]
1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
18[illegible] Rebellion in Quang Si successful.
18[illegible] Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels.
18[illegible] Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.
1857 Blockade of Canton.
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
[illegible] pirates destroyed.
1859 [illegible] treaty with United States.
[illegible] Envoy attacked by Chinese.
1860 England and France at war with China.
European Allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.
Former treaty ratified.
1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English [illegible]
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.
18[illegible] Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.
1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.
1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-sin.
1871 [illegible] and give indemnities.
[illegible]
18[illegible] [illegible] becomes Emperor as [illegible]
18[illegible] Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince [illegible]
First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung opened.
1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.
Edict forbidding opium smoking.
Serious troubles with Russia.
18[illegible] Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.
[illegible] sacking of European quarter in Canton.
[illegible] of peace with France. [illegible]
The [illegible] government sanction the [illegible]
The Chinese government declare war against France.
[illegible] principal forts at [illegible]
[illegible] at Tamsui.
[illegible] declares [illegible] the Formosan [illegible] blockaded.
Insurrection in Korea.
[illegible] of the King [illegible]
[illegible] captured by the Chinese.
[illegible] China [illegible] captured by [illegible] Feb. 12 [illegible] March [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Admiral [illegible]
[illegible] Emperor [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Japan and continued [illegible]
[illegible]

INDIA.

17[illegible] Nabob of [illegible] becomes tributary to [illegible]
East India Company [illegible]
[illegible]

RUSSIA.

TURKEY.

GREECE.

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians
Independence of [illegible] established
[illegible]
Turkey surrenders [illegible]
[illegible]
1831 [illegible]
1833 [illegible]
1844 Insurrection [illegible] National Assembly [illegible] constitution adopted
1850 Piraeus [illegible] by a British fleet
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects
French [illegible]
Greece forced to yield
1854 Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared
1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English
1862 Serious insurrections in Greece
Otho I. forced to [illegible]
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otho I.
1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King
England refuses to allow his accession
Prince William of Denmark elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I. Nov. 2. 1864 new Constitution adopted
1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga of Russia
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners
1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection
1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war
1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers
1881 Convention with Turkey, July .
Thessaly ceded to Greece
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens Aug. 5.
1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27
1890 Greek Ministry resigns October 28
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria March
1893 Ministry resigned May 10 and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI
1796-'97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
The Cis-Alpine republic founded
1798 Second invasion of the French
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia by the Russians, under Suwarrow
1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps
Battle of Marengo, June 14, total defeat of Austrians
1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodelled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy
1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions
1814 Downfall of Napoleon
Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy
1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pio VII., Leo XII. becomes Pope
1829 Death of Leo XII., Pio VIII. becomes Pope
1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.
Death of Carlo Felix and extinguishment of the direct male line of the house of Savoy.
The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini
Insurrection in Central Italy
1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code
1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI., Pius IX. becomes Pope
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power, revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.
The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June
War between Sardinia and Austria.
Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29
Revolution at Rome, flight of the Pope to Gaeta
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March
Close of the war and recovery of Lombardy by Austria
Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II., March [illegible] dies July 28
The Roman republic formed
Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia
Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin
1851 Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria
1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria caused by former power refusing to disarm
France espouses the cause of Sardinia and sends an army to her assistance
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27
The French army reaches Genoa, May 3.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24
Total defeat of Austrians
Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villafranca, July 11
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia
Protest of Tuscany and declaration for a United Kingdom.
The people invited to arms by Garibaldi
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 1[illegible]
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation [illegible]
New constitution for Sardinia
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed Oct. 10
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States Dec. 31
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him Feb. [illegible]
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan 16
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Romagna vote for annexation to Sardinia March [illegible]
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia [illegible]
[illegible] French troops leave Italy in May
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11
Declares himself Dictator, and drives the [illegible] in the battles [illegible] and Melazzo, July 20
Enters Naples with his little army [illegible]
Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them and defeats the Papal troops Sept. 18 and takes Ancona Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King enters the Neapolitan territory, defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia Oct. 17
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the Volturno, Oct. 1
Meets Victor Emmanuel Oct. 26 and salutes him as King of Italy
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15
Death of Cavour, June 6
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte by the Italian army
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence
1865 Bank of Italy established
New Parliament meets at Florence
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins
Alliance with Prussia
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23
Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
Battle of Lissa.
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23. Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26, close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
1867 Insurrection in the Papal States
Garibaldi placed under arrest
The French enter Rome
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana
1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome
Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9
The Italian Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
1872 Death of Mazzini
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy
1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy
Brigands cause great trouble
The government suppresses the Camorra
1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
Six new cardinals appointed
1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case discussed
1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20
1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli
The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched
Resignation of Garibaldi as deputy, and retirement [illegible]
1881 Cairoli [illegible] and a new one formed [illegible]
Reform [illegible] by the Senate Dec.
1882 [illegible]
Death of Garibaldi, June 2
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antonio at Rome, Nov. [illegible]
1884 The cholera rages in Naples
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June
[illegible] Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled Sept. 2[illegible]
1891 Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed Feb. 2
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled March 3[illegible]
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate [illegible]
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III. Aug. 1

SPAIN.

[illegible] Jesuits expelled from the kingdom
[illegible] Falkland Islands ceded to England
[illegible] War with Portugal declared
[illegible] War with England declared
[illegible]
[illegible] England cedes Florida to Spain at peace of Versailles
[illegible] French [illegible]
[illegible] War again with England
Battle of Cape St. Vincent, defeat of the [illegible]
[illegible] Spain cedes Parma to France
[illegible] Treaty with Portugal at [illegible]
[illegible] Treaty of Madrid with France
[illegible] Treaty with England at Amiens
[illegible] Renewed war with England
[illegible] Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English under Nelson
[illegible] Invasion of Spain by the French
[illegible] Treaty of Fontainebleau
[illegible] Territory demanded by France
The French take Madrid
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1
Massacre of 250 French in Madrid, May 2
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May
Ferdinand VII. at Bayonne
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid July 22, but is driven out July 2[illegible]
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug [illegible]
[illegible] defeat of the patriots
Battle of Burgos, the French victorious
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte
Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan
Surrender of Saragossa
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Talavera, July [illegible]
Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
[illegible] battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21
1810 Granada, Seville and Astorga seized by the French
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 5, and at Albuera, May 1[illegible]
Tarragona taken by Suchet
King Joseph returns to Madrid
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo Jan. 19
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July [illegible]
1813 English under Wellington, occupy Madrid
English successful at Castella, April 13
Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 2[illegible]
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored
1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes
1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville and thence to Cadiz, March
Intervention of France in behalf of the king
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed
The king again restored
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders
1828 The French evacuate Cadiz
1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
1830 The Salique law abolished
1833 Death of Ferdinand VII., his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II
Don Carlos claims the throne
1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown
Beginning of the Carlist war
[illegible] Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao
1837 Dissolution of monasteries
1839 Success of the government forces
Don Carlos takes refuge in England
1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain
Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio
1841 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero, he bombards the city, Dec. and receives its surrender, Dec. 4
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona [illegible] and other points [illegible] of Seville, July 2[illegible] of Espartero
1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son
Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the Cortes to be of age
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is [illegible] of the army
1846 [illegible] Isabella to her cousin [illegible] Assiz, Duke of Cadiz
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France
Protest of England against these marriages
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen
Espartero restored to power
1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours
[illegible] Birth of the Queen's first child, it dies immediately
Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain
[illegible] Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway
[illegible] Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen and slightly wounds her with a dagger
1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna
1854 [illegible] to organize a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister
The queen-mother impeached and compelled to quit Spain
[illegible] Death of Don Carlos
1856 Insurrection at Valencia
[illegible]
A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell
Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government
[illegible] of the national guard
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa [illegible] O'Donnell [illegible]
[illegible] forced to resign
Narvaez is made prime minister
[illegible] Birth of the prince [illegible]
War with Morocco
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa
Moors defeated at Tetuan
Treaty of peace signed.
Unsuccessful attempts of [illegible] to [illegible] the Queen and [illegible] Montemolin king as Charles VI
[illegible]
The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first class power
The [illegible]
[illegible] The annexation of St. Domingo [illegible]
Spain [illegible] and France in [illegible]
[illegible] Don Juan de Bourbon renounces [illegible]
[illegible]
1864 [illegible] advises the relinquishment of St. [illegible]
[illegible] invited to [illegible]
[illegible] the sale of the [illegible] and [illegible] fourths to [illegible]
[illegible] St. Domingo
Quarrel with Chili followed by war
[illegible] by Spain
[illegible]
[illegible] General Prim [illegible]
[illegible]
The Cortes [illegible] by the Queen
Spain formally [illegible] treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua
[illegible] Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed
[illegible] The Queen grants general amnesty
Death of Narvaez
Narvaez becomes prime minister
Revolution [illegible] Prim and Serrano [illegible] successful and [illegible]
Queen [illegible] refuge in France
[illegible]
[illegible] government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga [illegible]
Religious freedom, liberty of the press and universal suffrage granted by new government
Revolts at different points suppressed
The United [illegible] recognizes the provisional government
1869 Efforts to find a king for Spain
Serrano elected Regent, June
Prim becomes prime minister
Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed
1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown
Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso. It is offered to Prince Leopold of Germany, who refuses it
Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes Nov. 16
Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30
Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 28
1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2
Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
The Cortes dissolved [illegible]
Insurrection in Cuba
1872 Resignation of the ministry
Carlist war begins
Serrano enters Navarre, defeats the Carlists at Oroquita
Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings
1873 Abdication of King Amadeus
Republic proclaimed
Defeat of the Carlists at various points
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 15
Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31
Castelar President of the Cortes
The "Virginius" affair
1874 Coup d'Etat
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army
Overthrow of the republic
Alfonso XII. proclaimed king by troops Dec. 29
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9
1876 Surrender of [illegible] Feb. [illegible]
Defeat of Carlists at Durango and surrender at Pamplona Feb. 28.
Don Carlos flees to France
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid
1877 Extradition treaty with the United States
General amnesty to Carlists
Queen Isabella visits Spain
1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier Jan. 23
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26
Attempted assassination of Alfonso Oct.
1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29
Attempted assassination of King and queen, Dec. 30
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14
1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 1[illegible]
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 22
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 1[illegible]
[illegible] at Madrid, Dec. 19
1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2
King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 2[illegible]
King Alfonso [illegible] commander of the [illegible] Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 2[illegible]
Return of Alfonso to Madrid Oct. 2
Resignation of Sagasta ministry, Oct. 11.
Herrera becomes Prime Minister
1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain, over 1[illegible] lives lost, Dec. [illegible]
1885 Resignation of the ministry in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera stricken districts, June
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points
Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany
Announcement that of [illegible] persons attacked by cholera [illegible] had died, Aug.
1886 Alfonso XIII., King, with Maria Christina as Regent, [illegible]
1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May
1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police
Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander killing and wounding several hundreds of people
1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

FRANCE.

[illegible] Beginning of the power of Madame [illegible]
[illegible] The Dauphin marries [illegible] Antoinette of Austria
[illegible] Death of Louis XV., accession of Louis XVI.
[illegible] Dismissal of Turgot from office
[illegible] Necker becomes Minister of Finance [illegible]
[illegible] The torture abolished in legal proceedings
[illegible] Treaty of Versailles, peace with England and [illegible]
[illegible] Diamond necklace affair [illegible]
[illegible] Meeting of the Assembly of Notables
[illegible] The second Assembly of Notables [illegible]
[illegible] meeting of [illegible]
The Deputies of the Third Estate [illegible] themselves as the National Assembly June 1[illegible]
1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14
The beginning of the French revolution
The king and queen compelled by a mob at Versailles to go to Paris, Oct. 6
The National Assembly meets at [illegible]
The National [illegible]
[illegible]
The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. [illegible]
[illegible] King Louis [illegible] the work of the [illegible]
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility [illegible]
Confederation [illegible] the King takes the oath [illegible] July 14
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 2[illegible]
Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21
[illegible] the National constitution, Sept. 14
Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 30
[illegible] First coalition against France
Commencement of the great wars
War with Austria declared, April 20
Battle of Valmy, the Prussians defeated and France saved from invasion [illegible]
Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a mob, the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10
Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-5
Opening of the National Convention Sept. 17.
The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly Oct. 1
France declared a republic, Sept. 22
Trial and condemnation of King Louis Nov. 12 to Dec.
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21
War against England and Spain and Holland declared, Feb. 1
Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March
Proscription of the Girondists
Robespierre becomes Dictator, March
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May [illegible]
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 13
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16
Siege of Toulon, first victory of Bonaparte
The Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite beheaded, Nov. [illegible]
Madame Roland executed, Nov. [illegible]
Vendee [illegible] suppressed, Dec. [illegible]
1794 Danton and others guillotined, April [illegible]
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed
Robespierre becomes president, June
Fall of Robespierre, July 27
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28
Close of the Reign of Terror
1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII.) dies in prison
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct.
The Directory established, Nov. 1
1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12, Mondovi, April 2[illegible] and Lodi, May 10; Altenkirchen, June 4; Radstadt, July 5, in Italy
The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed
1797 Pichegru's conspiracy fails
Return of [illegible] into Paris
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks
Battle of the Pyramids, July 13-21
Destruction of the French fleet near Alexandria by Nelson, Aug. 1
1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22
Bonaparte returns from Egypt, deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10 and Napoleon is declared First Consul
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. [illegible]
1801 Treaty with Germany
The Rhine made the French boundary
Peace with Russia Oct. 8 and with Turkey, Oct. [illegible]
1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukir, March [illegible]
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27
Legion of Honor instituted.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2
1803 Bank of France established
War with England declared, May 22
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 2[illegible]
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21 by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar
Battle of Austerlitz
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France, Prussia declares war, [illegible]
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15
1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. [illegible]
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit,
[illegible] peace signed, July 7
[illegible] published
[illegible] of France created
[illegible] of the Peninsular war
[illegible] Charles IV. of Spain
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern [illegible]
[illegible] Vienna, May
[illegible]
[illegible] Empress Josephine, Dec. 1[illegible]
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1
Union of Holland with France
1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II
1812 War declared with Russia
Na[illegible]
Great victory of the French at Borodino Sept. 7
Disastrous retreat of the French from [illegible]
1813 The [illegible] treaty with the [illegible]
Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against [illegible] March 1[illegible]
Battle of Leipsic
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18
The [illegible] France from the Rhine, the English from Spain under Wellington
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March [illegible]
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his [illegible] Napoleon II. April 2
Napoleon [illegible] the Island of Elba, May
Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3
The Bourbon dynasty restored
The Constitutional Charter [illegible] June [illegible]
1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and [illegible]
[illegible] by all the [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] form a league for his destruction

ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.
1407 By the treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy of Scandinavian kingdoms.
1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.
1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in [illegible]
1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.
1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, the [illegible] King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an [illegible] [illegible] in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in [illegible]
1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in [illegible] and became a fugitive.
1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethroned.
1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.
1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.
1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the [illegible] and Lauenberg was given to Denmark in exchange.
1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.
1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg assisted by Prussia and Austria resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.
Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark.
1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
1893 Viking ship built at Christiania, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April [illegible]. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, Sweden, June 24.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
1766 Lorraine ceded to France.
1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
1788 War with Turkey.
1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.
1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
Treaty of Luneville. Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bavaria.
1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Prussians seize Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
Battles of Auerstadt and Jena. French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1810 North Germany annexed to France.
1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.
1813 The war of Liberation against Napoleon begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
War declared against France, March [illegible]
Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May [illegible]
Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.
Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, Oct. 16.
1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Craon and Laon.
1815 Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon.
Formation of the German Confederation.
1817 Insurrection in Breslau [illegible]
1818 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
1819 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
1832 Death of Goethe, German [illegible]
1833 Other German states join the Zollverein.
1834 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia.
1844 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
1848 Insurrection in Berlin and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.
1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.
He declines the honor and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
Austria protests against a union of Prussia and smaller German states. [illegible]
Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, Feb. [illegible]
Parliament meets at Erfurt.
The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.
Hesse Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria and Prussia, Nov. [illegible]
1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.
1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
1857 Revision of the German Confederation.
Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort at the call of Austria.
Troubles in Hesse Cassel.
The elector restored by the Confederation.
1859 Bavaria and other German states [illegible] a [illegible] Austria against the French in Italy.
1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
Federal Diet maintains Hesse Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
1861 Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I.
National Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
Attempted assassination of the King.
1862 The National Assembly at Berlin declares [illegible]
Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1863 The Lower House closed for the [illegible] [illegible]
German [illegible] Frankfort [illegible] [illegible] federal reform.
1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender [illegible]
Peace restored [illegible]
1865 The Gastein Convention.
[illegible]
Prussia and Austria called upon to give up the [illegible] which they [illegible]
1866 War between Prussia and Austria and their respective allies.
Austria [illegible]
Saxony and Hesse invaded by Prussia.
[illegible] peace with the several [illegible] states.
North German Confederation formed Aug. 18.
1867 [illegible] of the new Zollverein [illegible] Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and Prussia.
1868 [illegible] military convention [illegible]
1870 France declares war against Germany.
[illegible] Stuttgart and other cities declare for union with North Germany.
Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden support Prussia.
Invasion of France by the Germans. Uninterrupted success of the German troops.
The Emperor Napoleon III. and two [illegible] made prisoners by the Germans.
North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
The German empire formed.
The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 10.
1871 King William I. of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
[illegible] Bismarck becomes Chancellor.
[illegible] of the French war.
The Germans occupy Paris and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France ratified May 16.
Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.
1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, [illegible]
Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections.
Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
Monetary reform law passed June 23.
Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.
1874 Civil marriage bill passed.
New military and press laws.
Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July [illegible]
Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. [illegible] Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.
1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
Inundations in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
1877 Code of laws enacted March 21.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
The Crown Prince takes charge of the empire.
Death of King George of Hanover, June 12.
The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
Suppression of many newspapers and [illegible]
Regency of the Crown Prince.
1879 The Emperor resumes the government.
Protectionists' bill adopted May [illegible]
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at Vienna [illegible]
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
1880 Small states oppose Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states [illegible]
New Liberal party formed Aug.
1881 German Reichstag opened Feb. 15.
The Liberals successful in the October elections.
1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.
Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. [illegible]
1883 Grand celebration in [illegible] on the [illegible] fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess.
The Emperor [illegible] King [illegible] [illegible] Hohenzollern Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.
Death of Wilhelm R. Wagner, German composer, aged [illegible], Feb. [illegible]
1884 Conference of the great powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. [illegible]
Germany occupies the Caroline Islands.
[illegible] Prince Frederick Charles of [illegible]
Convention between Prussia and Austria.
1887 Septennate army bill passed March 11.
[illegible] bill passed April [illegible]
1888 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March [illegible]
Wilhelm II. Emperor, June 18.
1889 [illegible] Agreement signed June 14.
1890 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.
Heligoland transferred to Germany by [illegible] Aug. [illegible]
1891 The Empress Frederick visits Paris Feb.
[illegible] enforced in Alsace-Lorraine.
Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.
1893 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse [illegible]
Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.
1894 Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of [illegible] and is succeeded by Prince [illegible]
1895 Grand celebration by German veterans of the [illegible] fifth anniversary of Gravelotte [illegible]
[illegible] demonstration at [illegible] the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.
1896 [illegible] July 9.

PRUSSIA.

[illegible] Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
[illegible] War with France in consequence of the [illegible] revolution.
[illegible] 20.
[illegible] Prussian army of [illegible]

[illegible] Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia on the partition of [illegible]
1797 Frederick William III. of Prussia, becomes [illegible]
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
[illegible] German Empire.
1806 [illegible]
Prussia [illegible] France.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1807 Peace [illegible]
Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
1808 [illegible] of Berlin.
Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
The war of Liberation begins.
[illegible]
[illegible] Landwehr formed.
[illegible]
1814 The allies invade France.
Complete defeat of Napoleon.
The Prussians occupy the French capital [illegible] Paris.
1815 Congress of Vienna. Germanic Confederation formed.
Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia.
1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
1848 Revolution of 1848.
Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12.
The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle, Nov. 27. The King dissolves the Assembly and issues a new Constitution, Dec. [illegible]
1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it April 28.
Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.
The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
Treaty of peace with Denmark.
Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort.
Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.
1851 Visit of the King to Russia.
1852 The King re-establishes the Council of [illegible] as it existed prior to 1848.
1853 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.
1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
Prussia enters into treaty with Austria.
1855 Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
1856 Takes part in the Conference at Paris.
Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchatel.
Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.
1857 Serious illness of the King.
The Prince of Prussia (Emperor William I.) made Regent.
1858 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
1859 Franco-Italian war.
Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1861 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
National Association meets at Heidelberg.
[illegible] a Leipzig student, attempt to assassinate the King.
The King and Queen crowned at Konigsberg.
1862 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
The government defeated in the elections.
Count Bismarck-Schonhausen made Premier. The Chamber is informed by him that the budget is deferred until [illegible] [illegible] of the deputies against the [illegible]
The budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.
The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
1863 Continuation of the quarrel between the [illegible] and the Chamber.
The King [illegible] a second [illegible] without a Parliament, May 27.
1863 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press [illegible]
The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry [illegible]
1864 War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Denmark ports blockaded.
Denmark forced to give up the duchies, and make peace.
Treaty signed Oct. 30.
1865 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
The budget being rejected the king prorogues the parliament and declares he will rule without it.
The king arbitrarily seizes and imposes [illegible]
Convention of Gastein.
Bismarck visits Napoleon III. at Paris.
1866 The Diet demands the surrender of [illegible] by Prussia and Austria, which [illegible] refuse.
Prussia in treaty with Italy.
Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
War with Austria and her allies.
Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.
Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
Hanover annexed to Prussia.
1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian [illegible]
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1869 Prussia passes the [illegible] navigation [illegible]
1870 France declares war against Prussia.
[illegible] receives the support of German [illegible]
France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
[illegible]
The king of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
1872 Creation of the new peers by the government [illegible] its measures in parliament.
1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. [illegible]
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
Religious [illegible] in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
Great inundations in Prussia.
(See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland

1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
Death of the Pretender at Rome.
Percy's Reliques published.
1766 Birth of Isaac Disraeli, died 1848.
1768 [illegible]
Academy of Arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
Arkwright's Jenny.
Birth of the painter Lawrence, died 1830.
1770 Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
1771 English debates reported.
Birth of Sir Walter Scott, died 1832.
1772 Warren Hastings in India.
1774 Suicide of Lord Clive.
1775 Commencement of the American Revolution (the United States).
Birth of Charles Lamb, died 1835.
1776 "Wealth of Nations," "Decline and Fall."
1777 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell, died 1844.
1778 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam, died 1859.
1779 Rodney's victories.
Siege of Gibraltar.
1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
Birth of Channing, died 1842.
1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
Grattan's Irish Constitution.
1783 Coalition ministry.
England wars with Tippoo-Saib.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
Birth of Sheridan Knowles, died 1862.
1785 Birth of De Quincey, died 1859.
1786 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (insane).
Birth of Dr. Chalmers, died 1842.
1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.
Birth of Lord Byron, died 1824.
London Times founded.
Birth of Sir R. Davy, died 1829.
1790 Boswell's Johnson published.
1791 Birmingham riots.
Paine and "People's Friend."
1792 First coalition against France.
1793 England begins war with France.
1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
English expedition to Dunkirk. Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.
Birth of Carlisle, died 1881.
Cape of Good Hope doubled.
Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
1796 England takes the Spice Islands.
Death of Princess Charlotte.
1797 Cash payments suspended Feb. 27.
Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.
"The Anti-Jacobin."
1798 Battle of the Nile, great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.
Sidney Smith at Acre.
Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.
Battle of Killcullen, May 23.
Battle of Antrim, victory of the English.
1799 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1800 Hatfield attempts to assassinate the King.
Malta taken.
Birth of Lord Macaulay, died 1859.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
Habeas Corpus again suspended April 19.
Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.
1802 Birth of Landseer, painter, died 1873.
1803 War declared against France.
Mahratta Indian war.
Emmet's insurrection in Ireland.
Execution of Emmet, Sept. 20.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, victory and death of Nelson.
[illegible]
1809 Birth of William E. Gladstone.
Death of William Pitt and Charles James Fox.
1807 Orders in Council against the Berlin decree, Jan. 7.
The African slave trade abolished, March [illegible]
Death of Cardinal Henry Stuart, claimant of the English Crown.
1809 Wellesley passes the Duro.
[illegible] Jan. [illegible]
Quarterly Review founded.
[illegible] of the Duke of York.
Walcheren expedition, August.
Death of Sir John Moore.
Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.
Birth of Darwin, died 1882.
Birth of Alfred Tennyson.
1810 The King declared insane Nov. 3.
[illegible]
[illegible] for repeal of the union.
1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent.
[illegible]
Luddite riots, Nov.
The Roman Catholic Board formed by [illegible] Dec. 26.
Birth of William M. Thackeray. Died [illegible]
1812 Fortresses stormed: Ciudad Rodrigo and [illegible]
Lord Liverpool, Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, the Prime [illegible] [illegible] in the House.
[illegible] second war with the United States, June 18.
[illegible] died 1870.
[illegible] Browning.
1814 Peace with France.
Peace with the United States.
[illegible]
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 [illegible] war with the allies.
[illegible] and final overthrow [illegible] June 18.
[illegible]
[illegible] Tipperary, Ireland.
[illegible] Prince Leopold [illegible] [illegible]burg.

1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
1817 [illegible] payments resumed.
[illegible] suspended.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1818 [illegible]
1819 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1820 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
Cato-street conspiracy discovered, Feb. [illegible]
Trial of Queen Caroline.
[illegible]
Birth of [illegible]
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outrages in Ireland.
1821 George IV. crowned July 19.
1822 King George IV. visits Scotland.
[illegible] outrages in Ireland.
Suicide of Castlereagh.
1823 First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1824 English Burmese war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
1825 The great commercial crisis.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of [illegible]
1827 Lord Canning, Prime Minister.
Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary.
1828 Battle of Navarino.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed April 13.
Great Riots in London.
1830 Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
1831 The new London bridge opened.
The reform bill rejected by the Lords Oct. 7.
Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
Earl Grey's ministry.
1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 21.
Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
Trades union and rural riots.
Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister.
1837 Death of William IV.
Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
Hanover separated from Great Britain.
1838 Queen Victoria crowned June 28.
Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 1.
Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1839 England at war with China.
Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
1840 Penny postage inaugurated.
The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen May 29, a second attempt by Bean June 3.
Income tax established Aug.
Peace with China, Dec.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
Trial of O'Connell at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
Sums expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion headed by Smith O'Brien, Meagher and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
The Queen visits Ireland.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
First gold arrives from Australia.
1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in [illegible]
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
1854 Alliance between England and France, and Turkey, March 1.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
Treaty with the United States regarding fisheries [illegible]
1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 30.
Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
War with China [illegible]
England at war with Persia.
Herat taken by the Persians, Oct. 25.
English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
1857 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
Great commercial panic. It is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
Herat restored.
1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 25.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed.
The India bill passed, Aug. 2.
The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
1859 England [illegible] for neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed, June 18.
Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
Lord Stanley, secretary for India.
1860 Commercial treaty with France.
Peace with China, Oct. 24.
The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
1861 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.
Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America.
Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Second international exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
Serious riots in Ireland.
1863 Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10.
1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibaldi.
The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.
1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland, arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.
1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.
Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5.
Atlantic cable pronounced a success.
Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland.
Fenian invasion of Canada.
1867 New reform act passed.
War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.
Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.
Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
Disraeli's reform bill.
The Dominion of Canada formed.
1868 Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30.
Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 13.
Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
1869 Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed, it is rejected by the United States.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
1870 Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.
Education bill.
Neutrality in France.
Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 27.
1871 Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 20.
Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
Great riots in Dublin.
1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.
A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.
O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.
Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.
Scotch educational bill.
Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.
Serious riots in Belfast.
1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.
Payment of the Geneva award.
Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.
Defeat of the Dublin University bill.
Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.
The Shah of Persia visits England.
Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.
1874 Irish educational bill fails.
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.
Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.
Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
1875 Reopening of the Eastern question.
The Prince of Wales visits India.
France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.
1876 Great revival under Moody and Sankey.
England purchases the Suez canal.
O'Connell centenary in Ireland.
Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1.
Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.
England takes part in the Eastern question.
1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.
Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.
1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.
Several changes in the ministry.
Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland.
Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.
Great commercial depression in England.
British Afghanistan war.
General Roberts' victory at Peiwar Pass, Dec. 2.
Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.
1879 Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9, retirement of British troops, treaty of peace signed, May 30, British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3. Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 29; abdication of Yakoob Khan, Oct. 19. British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.
Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.
Victory at Kambula, March 29. Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1. Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4, capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.
1880 Continued fighting in Afghan. Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar. Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows July 27, sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16. Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar Aug. 31, defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.
Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22. Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 28.
Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Mountmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
1881 Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 8.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader.
Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21.
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Yakoob Khan routs the Ameer and enters Candahar.
Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13.
Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20.
Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
1882 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.
Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish.
The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote.
Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Married woman's property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.
War in Egypt (q. v.)
1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.
Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.
1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1.
Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18.
The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.
Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29.
Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21.
Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.
Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-Royalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia at Madeira, Dec. 3.
Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13.
Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.
The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenburg, July 23.
Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.
1885 Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4.
1886 Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
1887 Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19.
1888 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27.
1890 Rejection of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 6.
1891 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May.
U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May.
1893 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.
The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6.
Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.
1895 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.
1899 Beginning of Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.
1901 Queen Victoria Died, Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.

AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others [illegible] Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1773 Explorations of Furneaux.
1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand.
1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration.
1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson.
Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,030 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-'92 Voyage of Bligh.
1790 Distress owing to the loss of the store-ship "Guardian."
1793 First house for Public Worship erected.
1795 First publication of Government Gazette.
1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.
1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia by Grant and Flinders.
1802 First brick church built.
1803 Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania established, first settlement made at Port Phillip.
1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.
1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home, succeeded by Mr. Quarrie.
1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia by Wentworth, Lawson, Blaxland, Oxley and others.
1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.
1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.
1829 West Australia made a province, a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant Governor.
1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.
1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.
1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.
1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.
1836 South Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.
Adelaide founded.
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
Melbourne founded.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Strzelecki.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
Suspension of transportation.
1840 Eyre explores West Australia.
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps.
1841 Census, 87,200 males, 43,700 females.
1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.
1844-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.
1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
Census, 114,700 males, 74,800 females.
1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.
1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration, party never heard of again.
Kennedy killed by natives.
Gregory explores the interior.
1849 Great agitation against transportation.
1850 Port Phillip erected into the province of Victoria.
1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst by Edward Hargreaves, intense excitement in the provinces, great rush to the gold regions.
1854 Sir William Dennison appointed Governor General.
1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
1858-'62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4.
1860 Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20, all perish on the return, next year, except John King.
Sir John Young Governor of New South Wales.
1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea.
1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis.
1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.
1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer.
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.
Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 10.
1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,298,667.
1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia, discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Europe.
1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.
1872 Telegraphic communication with England.
Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25.
1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria rivers.
1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17.
1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizes the construction of [illegible] trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.
1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River connecting with Melbourne.
Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.
Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.
1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 11.
1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea.
Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.
1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Soudan, March 3.
1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of $7,500,000, Oct. 2.
1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.
1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.
1895 Great panic in the money market, many banks and business houses fail.

CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian Provinces.
1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.
Great fire in Montreal.
1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.
1775 Legislative council of 23 members appointed.
Commencement of the American War of Independence.
Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.
Fort St. John taken by [illegible].
Montreal captured, Nov. 12.
Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14.
Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.
Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.
1776 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.
1792 First House of Assembly opened.
1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.
1803 Slavery abolished in Canada.
1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15.
Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 11.
Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.
1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
Death of General Brock.
1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans.
Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor, May 29.
Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.
Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
[illegible] victory on Lake Erie.
Capture of English squadron.
Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.
Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.
Battle of Lundy's Lane.
Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
Career of Robert Gourlay.
1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.
1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
1824 Welland Canal incorporated.
First agitation against the Orangemen.
1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob.
1828 Petition against misuse of revenues.
1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.
1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
1835 The Papineau party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
1836 First Canadian railway opened.
House of Assembly refuse supplies.
1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament.
House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
Affair of the "Caroline."
1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16.
Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1843 Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
1845 Great fire in Quebec.
1847 Earl Cathcart Governor.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of Parliament House, April 25.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
Subsidence of the agitation.
1850 Reciprocity with United States urged.
1851 Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced.
1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 7.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald the Attorney-General becomes leader of the Conservatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.
Quebec made the seat of government.
1857 Stringency in the money market caused by the mutiny in India.
1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme.
1860 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
1861 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
Commencement of the civil war in the United States, fears of hostilities with that nation.
Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
Resignation of ministry, Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14. General [illegible] order rescinded by President Lincoln.
1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
Great fire at Quebec.
Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.
1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
Fenian invasion threatened.
Fenians under O'Neill cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
Habeas Corpus suspended.
Mr. Galt's new tariff.
1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 1.
1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.
1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.
1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.
Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Prince Alfred visits Canada.
1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
Discussion of the Fisheries question.
1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption and forced to resign, new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.
1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. [illegible]
1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada $5,500,000.
1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.
Fortune Bay outrages.
United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.
Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.
1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.
1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair, Lord Granville grants it.
1881 $75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.
Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.
Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.
1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, May 21.
Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.
1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.
Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel.
1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 2.
1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
1889 Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.
1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.
1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6.
General census taken April 5.
1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11.
1895 School war in Manitoba.

UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22.
Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.
A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.
Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.
1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.
1767 An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies.
Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
Mason and Dixon sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.
1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faneuil Hall, Boston.
A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.
1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.
The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.
First paper mill erected at Milton.
1770 Boston massacre, March 5, British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.
Repeal of the duties on tea.
1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators, rebellion suppressed May 16 by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.
1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.
1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.
Blind Asylum established at Williamsburgh, Va., the first in America.
The cargoes of the tea ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.
1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25.
Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4.
1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary War.
Battle of Lexington, April 19, British retreat.
Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 20.
General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.
Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada, capture of St. John, Nov. 2, of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.
1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights which commanded the harbor, March 17.
Washington arrives at New York, April 14.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island, Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains, Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain, capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.
Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

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1776 Battle of Trenton. Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
1777 Battle of [illegible] W[illegible] (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss [illegible]).
Battle of Bennington, Vt., Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Breman (loss [illegible]).
Battle of Brandywine: Howe (loss [illegible]) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11.
Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army.
Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. [illegible].
Battle of Germantown: Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 4.
Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600) Oct. 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with [illegible] men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
American Independence recognized by France, D[illegible].
1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6.
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 28.
Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
Battle on Rhode Island. Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 720), Aug. 16.
Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
1781 Battle of Cowpens. American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
Battle of Eutaw Springs. General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
1785 John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
1789 First Congress meets at New York.
George Washington elected first President of the United States.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
1791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
Indians defeat St. Clair.
1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
France recalls Genet.
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
1796 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
Resignation of George Washington.
1797 John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with France annulled.
1798 War with France threatened.
1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed.
1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; $15,000,000 paid.
Pianos first manufactured at Boston.
1804 Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English [illegible].
1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship "Leopard," June 22.
Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
1807 [illegible] first coast survey ordered by Congress.
[illegible] of slaves forbidden by Congress.
[illegible] manufactures [illegible].
Fulton's first successful steamboat.
1808 Abolition of the slave trade [illegible].
France orders the seizure and confiscation of [illegible].
First printing [illegible] of the Mississippi [illegible].
First Bible Society founded in Philadelphia.
1809 First woolen mill started in New York.
Embargo [illegible], March 1.
James Madison President.
[illegible] between France and England forbidden.
1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
First manufacture of steel pens begun.
First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens [illegible] for plating vessels.
First manufacture of screws by machinery.
Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
Preparation made by the British for the attack on the [illegible].
Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.
Breech-loading rifles invented.
1812 Embargo laid for ninety days.
Louisiana admitted into the Union.
Congress levies a tax of $3,000,000.
Additional force of [illegible] men authorized.
Detachment of [illegible] authorized.
War declared against Great Britain June 12.
British orders in council revoked, June 23.
Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with [illegible] men, Aug. 16.
The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
The "Guerriere," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. [illegible] Wasp. Both vessels afterwards taken by the Poictiers, a British 74.
The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. [illegible].
1813 At the River Raisin the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 25.
The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
The American coast blockaded by the British.
Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
Stereotyping first introduced into America.
Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
Battle of Fort George, May 27.
British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May [illegible].
Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British [illegible].
The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "[illegible]," Aug. 14.
The British brig "[illegible]" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. [illegible].
The British fleet on Lake Erie captured by the American fleet, [illegible] guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. [illegible].
Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
Burning of New[illegible], Canada, Nov. 12.
Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. [illegible].
The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. [illegible].
Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 21.
Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, [illegible] the British army under Gen. [illegible] near the River Thames, death of Tecumseh, Oct. [illegible].
1814 The frigate [illegible] captured at Valparaiso by two British vessel.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Oswego bombarded and taken by the [illegible].
The [illegible] a British vessel, captured by [illegible].
Fort Erie [illegible] the Americans under [illegible].
Battle of [illegible].
Brown def[illegible].
Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and [illegible].
The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
[illegible]
British General [illegible], defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the [illegible].
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the [illegible].
Attack on [illegible] (now [illegible]), Ala., [illegible].
The British fleet on Lake Champlain [illegible] American fleet, of 86 guns [illegible] Plattsburg [illegible] com[illegible].
British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
Battle below New Orleans, Dec. [illegible].
Jethro Wood [illegible] his own plow.
Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
[illegible] defeated and Gen. Ross killed, [illegible].
Treaty of [illegible] with Great Britain [illegible], Dec. 24.
1815 Battle of New Orleans.
Defeat of the British with the loss of their leader Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March [illegible].
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June [illegible].
Hunt first manufactures axes.
Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe [illegible].
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
This was known as the year without a summer.
1817 Illinois admitted into the Union.
Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
Erie Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
1819 The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded in Baltimore, April 26.
Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for $5,000,000.
Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.
Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President.
Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
Macadamized roads first introduced.
Death of Daniel Boone.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
Jackson takes possession of Florida, July [illegible].
Burnett first introduces Lithography.
Straw hats first made from American straw.
1822 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
First cotton mill built in Lowell.
Elliott makes first platform scales.
War with the Cuban pirates.
Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
1823 The Monroe doctrine June 1[illegible].
First gas company in New York.
First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
Pins first made by machinery.
First reformatory school founded in New York.
Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
First edge tool manufactory established.
Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California and found Folsom.
Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
Great anti-mason excitement.
Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
Delano's first fire-proof safes.
1827 Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the Morgan affair.
First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts and operated by horse power.
1828 Passage of the Protective Tariff bill.
Sandpaper and emery first made.
First locomotive introduced from England by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
[illegible] first patented.
1829 Andrew Jackson President opposes the [illegible] recharter the Bank of the [illegible].
Independence of Mexico recognized.
Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
First Asylum for the Blind established.
First Horticultural Society formed.
Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded.
Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
1831 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
Death of James Monroe, July 4.
Manning mowing machines patented.
[illegible]
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Buttons first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
1832 President Jackson vetoes the Bank bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification movement.
[illegible] Potomac attacks Quallah Battoo, Feb. 6.
First case of asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
University of New York organized, Sept. [illegible].
Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
Cholera in New York, 3,000 deaths.
Fairbank's scale first patented.
1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a states-right convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Gayler invents first practical safe.
Death of John Randolph, May 24.
Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
Hoe's double cylinder printing-press constructed.
First successful reaper patented.
Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits, subsequently expunged.
Lucifer matches first made.
Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
1835 Great fire in New York.
Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
Government purchase Cherokee bonds for $5,200,000.
New York Herald established by Bennett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of $515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President.
Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
Texas declared independent.
Sam Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harnden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
1838 First zinc produced in the country.
Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
Mormon war in Missouri.
1840 Intense political excitement.
The Log Cabin campaign.
Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.
First Washingtonian Society founded.
Adams' Express Company organized.
Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
1841 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, dies April 4. John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McLeod difficulty.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
1842 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.
The Fourier community excitement.
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seminoles.
Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
President vetoes bill for National Bank.
Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
1843 William Miller and the "Millerites."
$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to [illegible] telegraph lines.
Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamette Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
1844 Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.
First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
The "Midas," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
James K. Polk elected President.
Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young selected as his successor.
Copper discovered in Michigan.
Texas asks for annexation.
First telegraph line.
1845 Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
Great fire in Pittsburgh.
Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
Death of Justice Joseph Story.
First manufacture of files.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San [illegible].
Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
Free Soil party originated.
1846 Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°.
Hostilities begin in Mexico.
Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, victory of Gen. Taylor.
Matamoras taken, May 18.
New Tariff bill passed, July 28.
President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
[illegible] against extension of [illegible] House.
[illegible] invented.
Great fire in Louisville.
Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
[illegible]
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
1847 Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of $15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 11.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, [illegible].
Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 29.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8. Scott defeats Mexicans, also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
1848 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March.
Oneida Community, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
Missouri Compromise repealed.
Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 12.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Puebla held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 1.
Huamantla taken by Americans, Oct.
Guyannes captured, Oct. 2[illegible].
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y. caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
1848 Great fire in St. Louis.
Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
1849 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.
Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
California Constitution formed at Monterey.
Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.
1851 Appearance of the great sea serpent.
Completion of Erie railroad.
Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
1852 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 29, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.
Franklin Pierce elected President.
1853 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of [illegible].
Treaty with Russia.
Explorations for a transcontinental rail-
Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, [illegible].
American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
Loss of the steamship Arctic.
Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi [illegible].
American ship "Cyane" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 1.
Invention of the Iron Tower for iron-clad vessels, by Ericsson.
Reciprocity Treaty with England, settlement of the fishery question, Aug. 2.
Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May [illegible].
Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
1855 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July, great emigration to Kansas.
Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. [illegible].
Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers [illegible].
Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
Paraguay [illegible] United States steamer "Water Witch."
Completion of Niagara Suspension bridge.
Court Claims established.
William Walker unsuccessfully invades [illegible].
Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.
Hoosac Tunnel begun.
Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kas.
Republican party formed.
Alden invents type setting machine.
Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.
Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.
Page makes first wood type by machinery.
President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.
Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner.
Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28.
Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane.
Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated Aug. 28.
The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government.
Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented.
Election of James Buchanan as President.
Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood.
Settlement of the Central American question.
Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.
Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.
Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6.
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
Alden secures patent for condensed milk.
Great financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14.
Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress.
Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and $2,000,000 lost.
Great religious revival throughout the country.
Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.
Dispute with England respecting the right of search.
Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug.
Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.
Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.
Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.
Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18.
Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine.
Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3.
First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16.
Peruvians capture two American vessels.
Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.
The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.
The Fenian organization perfected.
Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.
Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14.
Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa.
Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.
Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.
Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte.
Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.
San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9.
Appearance of the potato bug.
Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky.
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
Tour of the Prince of Wales.
Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.
Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20.
Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.
Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.
The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.
Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.
Florida secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.
Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4th.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.
Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.
Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.
Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20.
Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.
Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.
Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.
Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.
Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.
Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.
Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.
North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.
Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22.
Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Congress meets in extraordinary session July 4.
Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.

1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July.
Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.
Battle at Romney, Va., June 11.
West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11.
Battle at Rich Mountain. Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July.
Battle of Bull Run. Union forces under McDowell, defeated. Union killed and wounded [illegible]; Confederate 1,524 killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac.
Battle of Laurel Hill, July 2.
Battle of Dug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon. Southern forces defeated.
Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men under Gens. Lyon and Sigel attack 21,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc., Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16.
Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28.
Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30.
Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31.
Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10.
Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13.
Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.: Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender, [illegible] 2,400 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry."
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9.
Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12.
Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops.
Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces.
Battle of Ball's Bluff, Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21.
Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25.
Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him.
Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.
Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
Battle of Belmont, Grant's first fight.
Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling.
Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.
Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.
1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.
"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13.
Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.
Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.
Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.
Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. —
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8.
Confederate ram, "Merrimac," sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8.
"Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.
Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 1.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 465 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed. Union loss, April 6 and 7, 11,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.
Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.
Raid of Gen. Mitchell, capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.
Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.
Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.
Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24.
Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.
Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.
Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.
Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29.
Corinth evacuated, May 30.
Little Rock captured, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks. Union loss heavy, renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Federals.
Unionists lose Brashear City, June 11.
Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19.
Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated June 4.
Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 7.
Seven days' fight before Richmond, under McClellan, June 26. Mechanicsville, June 26. Gaines' Mills, June 27. Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 29. White Oak Swamp, June 30. Malvern Hill, July 1, change of base to James river.
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1.
Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 13.
Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.
Surrender of Fort Hudson, July 8.
Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9. Union forces under Banks lose 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, [illegible] forces under Stonewall Jackson.
Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 18.
Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 21.
Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope. Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27.
Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.
Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.
Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.
Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.
Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.
Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.
Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1.
Battle of South Mountain, Md., Union victory. Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.
Harper's Ferry surrendered after three days' fighting by [illegible] Miles, Sept. 15.
Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.
Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.
Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.
President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.
Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania. Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12.
Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771.
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. —.
Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.
Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.
U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11.
Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.
Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.
First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.
Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.
Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.
Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.
Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.
Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.
Arrest of C. L. Vallandigham.
Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4.
Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
Battle of Baker's Creek. Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16.
Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.
Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25.
Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.
Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.
Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4.
Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
Riot in Boston, July 17.
Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.
Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6.
Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.
Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19.
Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.
Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.
Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. —
First Fenian Congress held in the United States.
Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.
Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.
Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.
Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 29.
Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. —.
Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. —.
President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.
1864 Draft of [illegible] men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.
Colt's armory at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 4.
Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.
Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.
A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.
Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4.
Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12, assumes command, March 17.
A call for 200,000 more men, March 15.
Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16.
Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.
Union expedition to Mansfield, La., defeated, April 8. Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 5-11.
Battle of Wilderness, May 5.
Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24.
Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 25. Union victory.
Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.
Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1.
Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3.
Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.
Hunter attacks Lynchburg, retreats into West Virginia, June 8.
Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.
Assaults on Petersburg. Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18.
Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19.
Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June —.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9.
Rousseau's raid into Alabama, July 10.
Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12.
Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16.
Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.
Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22.
Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July —.
Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30.
Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.
Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.
Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded [illegible].
Defeats of Early by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.
Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct.
Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo attached to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27.
President Lincoln re-elected. Andrew Johnson Vice President, Nov. 8.
Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.
Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. —.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30.
Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16.
Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21.
President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.
Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.
1865 Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau.
Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.
President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3.
Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18.
Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4.
Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18.
Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1.
Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.
Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.
Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.
Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April —.
Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6.
Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.
Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.
Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10.
Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April —.
President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13.
President Lincoln assassinated in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14.
Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14.
President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President.
Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April.
Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April.
Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.
1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10.
Engagement at Boca Chica, between Confederates and last Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 1.
Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command [illegible] Mississippi Army, May —.
Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4.
Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18.
Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug.
Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12.
South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25.
Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23.
Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7.
Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14.
Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
1866 Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedman's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.
Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29.
Fenians invade Canada, June 1.
Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8.
Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27.
Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.
1867 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4.
Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4.
Purchase of Alaska, for $7,200,000, March 3.
Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of $100,000, May 13.
Southern States organized as military districts, Jan.
1868 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.
Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.
Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates $800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.
Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.
Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Sept.
Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3.
1869 Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan.
Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6.
Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20.
French frontier cable laid, July 27.
Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 11.
1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
The Nathan murder, New York, July 28.
Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.
Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.
1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.
Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about $196,000,000, Oct. 8.
The Yellowstone National Park bill passed.
Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States.
The Credit Mobilier scandal.
1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.
Re-election of President Grant.
Great fire at Boston; loss about $78,000,000, Nov. 9.
Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.
Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany.
Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
Epizootic throughout the United States.
National Granges organized.
Death of William H. Seward.
1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1.
Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11.
Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April.
Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.
Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July.
The Salary Grab Bill.
Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 15.
Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22.
Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
1874 Woman's temperance crusade.
Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
Presidential election; result disputed, November 7.
1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.
Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery.
Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5.
Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17.
Military rule discontinued in the Southern States.
Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston.
Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22.
Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. —.
Foundering of steamship "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4.
Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24.
Escape of [illegible] from the custody of the sheriff [illegible].
[illegible] revivals under Moody and Sankey.
Great Inundation in Texas.

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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.
Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.
Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.
Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6.
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
1877 Close of the Indian War.
The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
Blue Glass mania.
Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
Great Railroad riots East and West, July and August.
1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.
Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States.
Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.
Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
Development of the telephone and phonograph.
Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.
Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.
Yellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.
1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
Disastrous storms east and west, July.
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
Fall elections favor Republicans.
1880 Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington".
Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2.
Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 29.
Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 21.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.
News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 20.
1882 Guiteau convicted Jan. 25, sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23, vetoed by the President April 4.
Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16, approved March 23.
Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6, 9, approved May 15.
Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 11.
Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed, signed by President Arthur, May 6.
Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4.
River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, a [illegible] Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers and Vail.
Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.
1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.
1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 3, not considered in the House.
Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost, tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1, Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.
Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
48th Congress organized.
1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.
Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3.
The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.
Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
Congress appropriates $1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
Great panic in Wall street: Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.
The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.
The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.
Death of Gen. U. S. Grant at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.
1886 The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 2[illegible].
Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.
House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7.
Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 28.
Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 21.
The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.
Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.
Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.
Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying [illegible] worth of property and 37 lives, Aug. 31.
Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1.
Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
Hanging at Chicago of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 19, 1888, Dec. 8.
1888 [illegible] in Dakota and Iowa, [illegible] lives lost, Jan. 12.
Inter-State Commission confirmed by [illegible] Senate, Jan. 16.
Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. R. R. began, Feb. 27.
1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.
Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 21.
Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
The President signed the Chinese Exclusion bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 23.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 1.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
September wheat touched $2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa Prohibitory Law, Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 30.
National Election for President: the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.
1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania: many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over $20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.
Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.
International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.
Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.
David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate states, Dec. 6.
1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.
La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.
Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.
Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 21.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.
The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 29.
1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.
The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for [illegible], March [illegible].
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April [illegible].
1891 Chilean Government refuses to receive [illegible] Minister, H. W. Blair, April [illegible].
F[illegible] Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 1.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, [illegible].
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at [illegible] to the U. S., June 4.
First [illegible] of block tin from California mines, June 16.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, [illegible].
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
Release accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 6.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 2.
The Silver bill shelved, March 23.
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an International Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held, June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.
Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
Homestead [illegible] Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 20.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July [illegible].
Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the [illegible] 16h. 6m., July 27.
[illegible] rejects [illegible].
[illegible] $2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 6.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation [illegible] Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:[illegible], Aug. [illegible].
Death of George William Curtis, author, [illegible].
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Moravia, Aug. 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2:11¾, Aug. 31.
1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, [illegible] Sept. [illegible].
[illegible] of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with $[illegible].
Anarchist monument [illegible] at Waldheim [illegible].
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 1[illegible].
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07½, Nov. 23.
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. [illegible].
Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 30.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 5.
1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.
Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 26.
Extra session of Congress called, June 30.
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. [illegible].
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1.
1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.
136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June [illegible].
Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 2[illegible].
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 2[illegible].
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 4.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of Independency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera [illegible], July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation [illegible] suspending hostilities, Aug. [illegible].
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino [illegible] general rising [illegible].
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. [illegible].
1900 City of Galveston [illegible] destroyed by hurricane [illegible] lives lost.
[illegible] gives population [illegible].
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March [illegible]; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
1902 Great anthracite coal miner strike began, May.

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